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• LAST EDITION

## OTTAWA DOES HONOR TO HER BRITISH GUEST

Mr. Balfour to Be Given Reception at Rideau Hall and Senate and Commons Will Hear Him Speak in Joint Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour arrived in the capital of Canada yesterday morning. He was received by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Sir Thomas White, Sir Edward Kemp, the Hon. J. D. Hazen, the Hon. R. Rogers, the Hon. T. W. Crothers and the Hon. Arthur Meighen. Amongst others accompanying Mr. Balfour were the British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Lady Rice, Lieutenant-General Bridges, Sir Eric Drummond, Ian Malcolm, M. P., Maj. Spender Clay and other members of the British Mission.

During the stay in Ottawa, the members of the mission will be guests of the Governor-General at Rideau Hall. Mr. Balfour attended service at St. Bartholomew's Church shortly after his arrival and in the afternoon went for a motor drive around the city. While doing so, it became known that the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the British Government had visited Ottawa some 43 years ago.

The program, for the entertaining of the distinguished guests during their short stay in the capital is as follows: This afternoon Mr. Balfour will address a joint session of the Senate and the Commons, and tonight there will be a brilliant reception at Rideau Hall. Tomorrow he will address the members of the Canadian Club.

### Toronto's Greeting

Premier and Mayor Give Welcome to Balfour Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TORONTO, Ont.—A royal welcome was given the Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour upon his arrival in Toronto. Thousands lined the route of the parade from the Union Station to the Parliament buildings, and rousing Canadian cheers rent the air as the motor bearing the distinguished visitor moved rather too hastily along the densely crowded thoroughfare.

Mayor Church, Controller Foster, Alderman Beamish, City Clerk Littlejohn, Chief of Police Grassetto, Sir Henry Pellatt, E. R. Wood, Colonel Hickford, Major Healy and W. H. Farrell were on the platform to extend first greetings as the special train drew in the station.

With Mr. Balfour were Rear Admiral Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

Although the first great dash of the Italian offensive on the Julian front has apparently spent itself, General Cadorna's forces continue to make good progress. Between the coast and Jamiano, the Italians have reached a point beyond the Montafone-Duino railway, and, working down toward the coast, have carried a strongly fortified hill southwest of Medazza, establishing themselves a few hundred yards from this village. In the course of the operations, the Italians captured a field battery of 10 guns and over 800 prisoners. Further north, in the Piave region, the Italians also made important progress, carrying heights at the head of the Palliova valley, thus connecting the Mont Cucco lines with those on Hill 363.

On the western front, the French lost and regained ground in the Champagne, in the neighborhood of Teton; whilst, in the British section, Sir Douglas Haig's forces made progress in the neighborhood of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles, about two miles northeast of Croisilles.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The official communication issued on Sunday evening by the German War Office says:

In Artois and Champagne there have been minor infantry engagements which resulted favorably for us. The text of the German statement issued on Sunday reads: Western theater—Army group of Prince Rupprecht: In the Wyschaete Bend and on both banks of the Scarpe River the firing activity again increased in considerable extent. English reconnoitering advances several times were repulsed southwest of Acherville, and north of Monchy preparations of enemy storming troops were taken under our fire.

An army group of the German Crown Prince: In the evening the French by four attacks vainly sought to wrest from us the positions gained in the quarries south of Pargny. The fifth attack, made after darkness, broke down with heavy losses to the enemy troops.

An attack at night near Vauxhallon after strong artillery preparation yielded no success for the enemy.

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## PASSPORT REFUSED TO SOCIALIST BERGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, to whom Secretary Lansing refused a passport to leave the country to attend the Stockholm Socialist convention called at the State Department this morning. Later it was announced that the department will not change its attitude with respect to the Stockholm meeting, which is known to be under German influence and intended to influence the Russian delegates in favor of a separate peace.

Mr. Berger later announced that he had given up all intention of going to the conference.

## MISS RANKIN'S MAIDEN SPEECH

Congresswoman From Montana Advocates All Possible Employment of Women in Putting Food Measure Into Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miss Jeanette Rankin, congresswoman from Montana, made her "maiden" speech before the House today, when she spoke in behalf of an amendment she had offered which provides that, as far as possible, women shall be employed in gathering information, extending and enlarging the news service, and preventing waste in pursuance of the provisions of the Lever Food Bill, which is one of the Administration measures designed to further the national security by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products. The bill provides for a food survey and will probably appropriate something like \$13,000,000 for carrying out the plan.

Miss Rankin, in advocating the passage of her amendment, said: "The work provided for in this paragraph—such as gathering information, extending and enlarging the news service, and preventing waste—includes activities that we have been accustomed to seeing women engaged in. And when these activities are so closely related to the home as is the food question, women are especially well fitted by their training and experience to do this work."

"It is self evident that women are going to fill many positions that have been filled by men in the past and this is one of the places where they can be used effectively."

"Women officials with their understanding and sympathy for home problems will inspire a confidence in the home woman and will encourage

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## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The latest reports via Amsterdam from Budapest state that the Archduke Joseph will probably not form a Hungarian Cabinet, but will probably return to the headquarters of army group commands. A rumor of the resignation of the Austrian Prime Minister, Count Ciam Martinic, is also mentioned.

## CONFERENCE ON JEWISH INTERESTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—Arrangements are being made for an international conference of Jews in Copenhagen with a view to protecting Jewish interests throughout the world. It is believed that only Jews from Entente countries will be invited.

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## BRITISH WORKERS SHOW LOYALTY

Declare for Prosecution of War Until Rights of Democracy Are Assured—Greet Representatives of Allies

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—An interesting demonstration was held yesterday in Hyde Park by the British Workers League with the object of counteracting any movement in favor of an inconclusive peace and uniting the working classes in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the overthrow of German militarism and autocracy. The enormous crowd was addressed from a dozen platforms by well-known speakers.

A procession was afterward formed and proceeded to the French Embassy where the ambassadors and ministers of all the allied states had gathered, standing on the steps of the Embassy while the contingents marched past. Considerable interest was evidenced in a body of some 100 stalwart youths who marched behind a banner with the inscription "Czechs volunteers from the United States."

A deputation then presented an address to the French Ambassador. It expressed a national sentiment of brotherhood with and the appreciation of the alliance of the democracies of the world in the cause of freedom and humanity and civilization. An inserted paragraph especially addressed to the Russian representative assured the Provisional Government that the British democracy was striving for no imperialistic aggrandizement and that in common with Russian democracy they believed that only in the decisive defeat of the perpetrators of the violation of the elementary rights of mankind can the security of human rights and liberty be assured.

A message from Mr. Lloyd George expressed hearty appreciation of the terms of the address, writing: "It brings out clearly the ideals which unite the free peoples of the world in fighting for the universal triumph of popular government or against the arrogant pretensions of a military clique to supreme power. Lasting peace will come only when all the people of Europe are free to determine their own fate for themselves."

## RUSSIAN PARTIES UNITED ON ACTIVE WAR PROGRAM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—A resolution declaring that the salvation of the Fatherland demands the exertion of the whole country's efforts was carried by 265 votes to 246 at the congress of officers' delegates. Hope was also expressed that the officers would cooperate with the revolutionary soldiers and workers and so consolidate the freedom won by the revolution.

The leasured classes were also urged to lay aside personal interests and support the Government pending the calling together of the constituent assembly. Meanwhile, at the congress of peasants' delegates, a resolution was passed declaring that the congress repudiates all idea of a separate peace. An appeal was also made to the peasants in the army to defend revolutionary Russia to the end.

On the southwestern front M. Kerensky, the Minister of War, and M. Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, attended and addressed the congress of delegates for that front. The delegates declared they had entire confidence in the Provisional Government and would obey orders. In a forcible order of the day M. Kerensky urged an advance, united by discipline and duty and unbounded love for the revolution and the country. "The will of the people," the order stated, "must rid the country and the world of violations and usurpers."

## UNITED STATES' SHARE IN WAR

LONDON, England (Monday)—One hundred thousand American soldiers will shortly be in France—in that number being included those Americans already serving in the British and French armies—the Government announced today.

The Government also issued a resume of what had been accomplished by the United States since the declaration of war on April 6, showing the Republic's complete participation in the war and her ability to give immediate and powerful aid to the Allies.

## NAVY IS USING CAPE COD CANAL

Enlargement of Waterway Under Federal Ownership Advocated Before Senate Commerce Committee in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Widening and deepening of the Cape Cod Canal under Federal ownership was advocated before the Senate Commerce Committee today by Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of operations for the United States Navy and Secretary of Commerce Redfield. The strategic importance of the Massachusetts waterway during the present war was emphasized by the Rear Admiral, though he did not expect further public improvements could be completed in time to make the canal of added benefit during the present war.

A large delegation from Massachusetts was present to urge Federal ownership. They were headed by Senators Weeks and Lodge. Senator Weeks conducted the hearing, which was on his bill, providing that the Secretaries of War, Navy and Commerce enter into immediate negotiations for purchase or condemnation of the canal property. Others present included John N. Cole, chairman, and William S. McNary, representing the Massachusetts Waterways Commission; Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Corporation; Eben S. Keith, former members of the Governor's Council; John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Charles H. Innes and Jesse Baxter.

Referring to the naval importance of the canal, Rear Admiral Benson stated that it already is being utilized by the destroyers, submarines, gunboats and cruisers, enabling them to go from New York to Boston without risk of U-boat attack off the cape shore. The largest vessel to go through was the scout cruiser Salem, drawing 18 or 19 feet, he stated. The Rear Admiral pointed out the extreme importance of having the two areas on either side of the cape connected by a waterway available for the naval fleet. Eventually, he said, the limit of fortifications adjacent to the canal would be carried further seaward, and vessels could then pass from one area to the other entirely under protection of the coast defenses.

Secretary Redfield, explaining the present importance of the canal, said that the Department of Commerce today is thoroughly guarding it by armed forces, so as to prevent vessels being sunk to block the waterway to commerce. If the Government purchases the canal, he said, it would then be possible practically to abandon the Pollock Rip, or outside route, merchant vessels using the canal free from toll. The swift ocean current running through the canal makes it, he said, a very expensive proposition to improve further, so expensive, in fact, that private interests will not do it.

Chairman Cole spoke of the value of the canal to the Navy in connection with the new State-owned drydock being constructed at Boston, and said that he confers this afternoon with Government officials relative to Government use of the drydock.

## Canal Purchase Urged

Boston Chamber of Commerce Favors U. S. Buying Large Cod Waterway

Purchase of the Cape Cod Canal by the United States Government for military reasons and because of the benefit which would accrue to New England commerce and industry is advocated by the executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A "reasonable and just price" is contemplated by the committee. This matter has been under the consideration of the chamber's committee on maritime affairs for a number of weeks, and the action of the executive committee came upon a recent report of the committee on maritime affairs advocating that the Government take over the canal if satisfactory terms can be agreed upon.

The canal is eight miles long, 100

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## ROCKEFELLER TAKES MORE LIBERTY BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John D. Rockefeller took another \$5,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds here today, bringing his total up to \$15,000,000.

## WATER FRONTS MAY BE BARRED

U. S. Marshal for Massachusetts Given Authority to Keep All Germans Away From Positions to Observe Shipping

Authority to bar all Germans from the water fronts of Massachusetts coastwise cities, especially those places in which there is a considerable amount of foreign commerce, was received today in Boston by John J. Mitchell, United States marshal for Massachusetts. The notice applies to all alien enemies occupying vantage places, such as the docks, piers and buildings overlooking the water front from which it is possible to observe the movement of merchant and naval vessels. Unauthorized persons found within the restricted zones will stand in the same relation to the law as an unregistered alien enemy after the expiration of the time limit on June 1.

Many Germans are known to be employed in various mercantile and other places of business near the water front of Boston, but in nearly every instance, they have reported to the United States marshal and have secured permits allowing them to continue there.

In accordance with the orders received from Washington today Marshal Mitchell will make a more rigid investigation of all cases of Germans within the prescribed zones, including those who have already permits, and will order the removal of those who he is satisfied are in a position to give information detrimental to the Federal Government.

Before taking any action today Marshal Mitchell held conferences with a representative of the Department of Justice in Washington and with United States Attorney George W. Anderson. The question of establishing restricted zones was discussed as well as the action of the Federal authorities in and about New York in clearing the water fronts there of all alien enemies.

When the German sailors were enabled to seek employment on shore because of the voluntary internment of their ships in Boston many secured positions in hotels and particularly along the water front. Almost any point along Atlantic Avenue is accessible to the docks and vantage points where the movement of warships both in and out of the harbor as well as the regular and special sailings from the Hoosac Tunnel and Canal Docks at East Boston can be observed and timed.

The law relative to the issuing of permits by the marshal, states that in "Cities where forbidden areas are likely to overlap, or to include so large a portion of the city as to make a rigid enforcement of the President's proclamation impracticable or undesirable, it is suggested that, until further direction from this department (Department of Justice) United States marshals may, after consulting with the United States Attorney and the special agents of the Department of Justice, issue permits to persons to reside in one forbidden area (stating the place of employment) and to pass through any other forbidden area in the city, excepting such forbidden area as contains any particular danger point within which you think alien enemy should not be allowed in which case you will insert in the permit the particular area from which he should be excluded." According to the same rules the permits may be granted so that any alien enemy may be excluded from any area the department bars.

## ESSEX SUPERIOR COURT CLERK NAMED

Archie N. Frost of Lawrence was named today by the Supreme Court as clerk of the Superior Court of Essex County to succeed Edward B. George of Haverhill. He will serve until a successor is chosen at the fall election. Mr. Frost was graduated from Brown University and Boston University Law School and has been active in politics in his native city where he is a practicing attorney. In 1899 he was elected to the Massachusetts House, where he served three years, returning in 1902 to the Senate, where he served two terms. United States Attorney-General Charles J. Bonaparte appointed Mr. Frost special assistant in 1908 and he had charge of some of the Government land cases in Oklahoma. Later he was candidate for district attorney of Essex County but was defeated by W. Scott Peters.

## FRENCH SUCCESS IN AIR BATTLES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—A French communiqué reports that during the 23d, 24th and 25th, French pilots brought down 10 enemy aeroplanes, 17 other machines being made to land, damaged, behind their own lines. During the same period the railway stations of Marsaljour, Chambly, Confans, Vouziers and Anizy and the bivouacs near Laon were bombarded, in all over 12 tons of explosives being dropped. Three tons of projectiles were also dropped on enemy military establishments and factories and the aviation grounds of Colmar and Sissonne.

## "BUREAU OF IDEAS" IS NOW PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution has been introduced in the House by Representative Emerson, providing for the establishment in the War Department known as the Bureau of Ideas. The resolution provides that the President appoint a committee of three to be known as the Bureau of Ideas, and which shall consider ideas submitted as to the best way to use the resources of the United States during the present emergency, and shall refer to the proper department of the Government such ideas as might be of use. The sum of \$50,000 is provided for the expenses of the bureau.

## VICE-ADMIRAL'S RANK FOR SIMS

President Names Commander of United States Submarine Destroyer Force in European Waters for Promotion

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, commanding the American fleet of destroyers cooperating with the allied fleet, was today formally named Vice-Admiral by President Wilson.

To Admiral Sims the United States owes the fact that American gunners are among the best shots in the world. After a study of British methods of naval gunnery in 1902, Admiral Sims introduced their system into the American Navy. Within a few years the efficiency and percentage of hits of the gunners had increased enormously. Before the Spanish-American War, he was a naval attaché at Paris and was intrusted with the responsibility of buying ships and supplies for the Navy. In 1900 he was sent to the Asiatic station. While on this tour of duty he studied closely the British naval methods of gunnery.

Admiral Sims is recognized as an expert in ordnance and gunnery. He made trips to England many times to study improvements. In 1909, while a commander, he was assigned to the battleship Minnesota of the Atlantic fleet. After that he took a two-year course at the Naval War College, and then took command of the torpedo flotilla of the Atlantic fleet. During 1915, he commanded the dreadnought Nevada, and was later made president of the Naval War College.

Vice-Admiral Sims was born in Port Hope, Canada, 59 years ago. Shortly before the entry of the United States into the war, Admiral Sims was sent abroad as special representative and placed in charge of the operations of American naval vessels in the U-boat zone.

## GERMANS DECIDE TO STOP TRAFFIC OF HOSPITAL SHIPS

To Attack Such Vessels in Barred Zone and Mediterranean Is German Plan

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin message states that the German Government has decided to prevent all traffic by hospital ships throughout the whole barred zone and in the Mediterranean as well as on the route left free for Greece.

Regarding this decision a semi-official announcement has been issued which says in part:

"The German Government will in the future prevent all traffic by hospital ships in the entire barred zone and in the Mediterranean, including the road left open for Greece, and will regard hospital ships appearing therein as war vessels and attack them immediately."

Germany, the announcement adds, will allow the transport of the wounded from Salonika on Greek railways to Kalamata harbor, and thence on hospital ships to Gibraltar on the following conditions:

"First—These hospital ships on the road left open to Greek shipping must proceed at a rate of speed previously reported to the German Government."

"Second—That the name of the vessel and the time of arrival and departure be communicated to the German Government six weeks in advance."

"Third—That a representative of the neutral Government representing Germany's interests in the particular country in question shall certify before the departure of the hospital ship that she carries only the ill and wounded and nurses, and no goods other than materials for treating them."

## TENNESSEE CORN CROP PREDICTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The State Department of Agriculture has predicted the largest corn crop ever raised in Tennessee as a result of a recent investigation of the present growth in this State.

## TROOPS HELD TO QUELL RIOTS IN MONTREAL

Artillery Ready for Conscripted in Quebec—Open-Air Meetings and Parades Forbidden by the Police Administrator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—General Wilson, G. O. C. today, in view of the draft disturbances here, is holding the troops that have been booked for camp in readiness to act if necessary. These include several units of artillery and the Army Medical Corps. General Wilson states that, in dealing with disturbances, it is always better to have men of the Canadian expeditionary forces, and therefore, he is holding these men as a precautionary measure.

As police administrator, Controller Ross has reached the decision that for the present all open-air meetings and all street parades should be prohibited. This course, he thought, was advisable as serious trouble might arise as the results of inflammatory remarks.

At an anticonscription meeting in the Lachine Town Hall Saturday night, the Federal Conservative members, J. A. Descares, M. P., declared that he would fight against conscription to the end if it was "the last act of his political career. Mr. J. C. A. Ashby, Liberal member in the local Legislature, also declared himself to be definitely in the fight against conscription."

The hall was crowded to the doors, and the sentiment was overwhelmingly against any form of conscription.

Only one man, Guy Morey, of Lachine, expressed his views to the contrary, and he was given a fair hearing. He was interrupted frequently and furiously, but was allowed to proceed to the end of his address.

Speaking at a banquet in Maisonneuve on Saturday night, Alderman Larivière counseled every one to work before the people at Ottawa. He said that great petitions would probably go to each of the municipalities, and he thought every man would be required to sign. The position of the Province was most critical, he said. "I am against conscription with all my force," he declared amid applause. "I will do all that lies in my power to prevent the bill passing. I may say, however, that I am entirely against any violence such as attacks on people or breaking glass. I disapprove of that conduct entirely."

Speaking as one favoring the measure of selective conscription in Canada, the Rev. Dr. Hugh Pedley, in Emmanuel Congregational Church on Sunday night, after saying that a not uncommon situation in this world is that of an undertaking becoming futile for the lack of the completing touch, and that it is on the basis of this possibility that the proposed measure of conscription is justifiable, touched on the delicacy and difficulty of the work ahead of the Administration and cited two dangers which should be guarded against—class partiality and party feeling.

Speaking at an anticonscription meeting at Loretteville on Sunday, Armand Laverne said: "I believe I should say that, if the Government passes this law, if you have a heart, if you are still descendants of those who wrested the country from the Iroquois, those who ascended the scaffold crying 'Vive la Liberté,' 'Vive l'Indépendance,' of those who have written an epic such as no other race can show, you should take a pledge to disobey it."

Over 5000 people cheered wildly the words of the speaker as he denounced the Government for their proposed measure. "What will you do if conscription passes? Do with such a law what the Canadians did with the national service cards. We should refuse to register, and if we are threatened with imprisonment, be men."

This was the counsel given by Edmond Simard, in addressing a meeting of some 400 or 500 people at St. James Market, at the corner of Ontario and Amherst streets, on Sunday evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of the French speaking local of the Socialist Party.

### Riots in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O.—Police attempting to prevent antiwar speeches by Socialists on the public square were attacked by a crowd of about 300 late Sunday afternoon. The police dragged one of the Socialist orators off the stone rostrum and the crowd attacked them. Reserves were rushed to the scene and half a dozen men were arrested.

Th crowd followed the police and prisoners to the police station, where another battle took place and more arrests were made.

Mounted police and more reserves charged the crowd and cleared the streets after sticks and stones had been thrown at the police station, breaking several windows.

### Draft Conspiracy Charged

DETROIT, Mich.—Five Detroit citizens were arrested today charged with draft conspiracy by Federal agents. The specific offense for which they were held was distribution of handbills bearing the caption "Kill the draft" and announcing a socialist mass meeting to this end for June 3.



## SPECULATION IN COAL IS CURBED

Coal Trade Press Says Trading Between Middlemen Is Practically Done Away With—Price Situation Mixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to the trade press, recent conferences with the Federal Trade Commission have resulted in a curb upon speculation in coal. "Middlemen whose sources of supply are not thoroughly well established," says the Coal Trade Journal, "are finding it impossible to obtain domestic sized in the usual quantities, and what they do get is turned over to them with the understanding that it is to be resold direct to retail dealers and at only a moderate profit. Trading between middlemen, which frequently resulted in a dozen hands passing through half a dozen hands before reaching the retailer, is practically a thing of the past in the case of prepared coal."

"The price situation is mixed, there being variation in the circulars of different companies, and an even greater variation in prices quoted by independent operators. Some of the largest individuals are reported to have settled on a basis about 50 cents above the company price for their domestic coal. When the tonnage still in the hands of middlemen, bought at high prices early in the month, is all moved, the market will be in a more settled condition."

"The tonnage coming to this market has not increased noticeably," it is claimed, "if at all. Most of the operators say they are sending about the usual percentage to tidewater, but there is such a desperate scramble for it that none of the retailers can begin to get all he wants."

Shortage of mine labor and car supply continue to be causes of complaint in the trade, and the conclusion reached is that "altogether the developments do not forecast lower prices for the future, and with the Government contemplating steps to assure a full supply of fuel to certain classes of consumers, other buyers may have a harder time than ever."

## PAPER DEFENDS SOCIALISTS WHO CROSSED GERMANY

Swiss Journal Upholds Russians Who Accepted the Berlin Government's Offer of Passage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Berner Tagwacht, whose editor, Herr Robert Grimm, is an uncompromising "Kienthaler," has undertaken the defense of those Russian Socialists who accepted the German Government's offer of a passage through Germany on their way to Russia from Switzerland.

In the first place the Swiss paper published a statement signed by Lenin and his associates to the effect that such a passage was refused them by the French and British governments, and now, in reply to further criticism in the Anglo-French press, it has published two further statements on the subject. The first is signed by Jean Bezzubov, "editor of the Natschalo," which was suspended by the French Government, "who declares that from the moment of the publication of the political amnesty in Russia, Russian fugitives in Switzerland, England, and France had to combat not only the intrigues of the consular agents of the old régime, but also the secret opposition of the British and French governments, who characterized them as 'Russian pacifists,' and placed all kinds of difficulties in the way of their taking advantage of the amnesty and returning to Russia."

While, he writes, M. Plechanoff, the agent of the Russian bourgeoisie, returned to Russia as a minister accompanied by the delegates of the French and English bourgeoisie, thousands of Russian Socialists were kept back in France, England, and Switzerland, and not one of the telegrams that they sent to the council of delegates reached Petrograd. Indignant at this treatment, Swiss Social Democrats took steps to persuade the German authorities to grant these refugees a passage through Germany. In exchange for the release of German civilians. As, at the instance of the Council of Soldiers and Workers, the Provisional Russian Government consented to this release, their efforts were successful, the German Government merely stipulating that the journey should be made in carriages hermetically sealed, except for the boring of holes. Lenin and his companions therefore traveled to the Danish frontier in this way, together with a number of civilians, the party being accompanied by a Swiss Socialist who acted as an intermediary during the journey.

The second statement bears the signatures of the following Internationalists: Paul Hartstein, Germany; Henri Guilbeaux, France; F. Loriot, France; Bronski, Poland; F. Platten, Switzerland; Lisschagen, Burgomaster of Stockholm; Ström, Reichstag deputy; Ture Nörmann, editor of the Politiken; Tschibum, editor of the Stormklockan; Hansen, Norway. It reads as follows: "The undersigned took cognizance of the difficulties placed by the Entente governments in the way of the departure of the Russian Internationalists. They took cognizance of the conditions formulated by the German Government for their passage to Sweden. Without having the slightest doubt that in so doing the German Government was speculating in the strength of antiwar tendencies in Russia, we declare that, seeing

that the Russian Internationalists, who throughout the war have energetically combated imperialism as a whole, and that of Germany in particular, have gone to Russia to serve the work of the Revolution, they will thereby help to rouse the proletariat of all countries, and especially the German and Austro-Hungarian working classes, to a revolutionary struggle against their governments. Nothing can be more inspiring in this respect than the example of the heroic struggle of the Russian proletariat. Hence we undersigned Internationalists of France, Switzerland, Poland and Germany, regarded it not only as the right, but the duty of our Russian comrades to take the opportunity offered them of proceeding to Russia. We wish them the greatest success in the struggle against the imperialist policy of the Russian bourgeoisie, which is part of our general struggle for the liberation of the working classes, for the social revolution."

## CUBA PREPARES FOR HANDLING OF WAR LOAN

Stamp Taxes Counted Upon to Pay United States for Funds to Be Advanced

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Cuban Congress is expected to pass the new Cuban loan soon, but it is uncertain yet whether it will be for \$30,000,000 or \$100,000,000. The opinion of the congressmen is divided as to whether it is wise to make the larger or the smaller of the two loans. The majority appears to be in favor of the larger loan on the ground that the national debt may be consolidated and at the same time Cuba will be furnished with the financial means necessary for assisting the United States in the war with Germany.

Then there is a large expense to be met as a result of the recent revolution in Cuba. It is the intention of President Menocal, it is said, to pay the indemnities to foreigners arising from the revolution, as quickly as it is possible to do so. This will require a number of millions that it is impossible as yet to estimate with any degree of certainty.

For the payment of the loan, Congress will adopt the suggestion of President Menocal, which is to pass a stamp law requiring a stamp to be placed on many articles that are not now taxable. The proposed tax would require a stamp on checks, legal documents, each page of all ledgers in business houses, every bank passbook, theater tickets, etc. Another possible source of income that is suggested is a tax on church properties and incomes.

## WOMEN TO ACT AS DRAFT REGISTRARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A unique feature in connection with the registration in Memphis, on June 5, will be that the registrars are to consist of an equal number of men and women. Members of the National League for Women's Service have already volunteered their assistance, and Governor Rye is in receipt of a telegram stating authoritatively that "the Federal Government welcomes women registrars."

In Tennessee, registration day will be made a gala occasion. Mayor Ashcroft, who is cooperating with Governor Rye, in preparations for the event, is of the opinion that the Governor will declare the day a State holiday.

## WOMEN TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Delegates from 14 states on the Atlantic seaboard will come to Washington on June 1 for a conference with the women's committee of the Council of National Defense. The conference will be the first of a series of State group meetings for the discussion of the organization plans in the work of mobilizing the women of America for the war.

Thrift, protection of women in industry, child welfare, relief and conservation of the moral and spiritual forces of the Nation are included in the program of the women's committee.

## PLANS CONFEDERATE VETERAN CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Arrangements are being made here to have 40 to 50 special trains running to Washington on the Southern Railroad from various parts of the South to accommodate Confederate veterans who will be in convention there June 4 to 8.

A special organization is being formed by railroad officials with headquarters at Washington to take care of the delegates there and on the return.

## DEAN EYERLY OF SO. DAKOTA RESIGNS

VERMILION, S. D.—Elmer Kendall Eyerly, vice-president of the University of South Dakota and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, has resigned, effective July 1. Dean Eyerly will go to Washington to study problems of food production and distribution and to investigate rural organization. He probably will offer his services to the Federal Government during the period of the war with Germany. Dean Eyerly came to the University of South Dakota three years ago from the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

## HOW POLES SET UP THEIR STATE

Provisional Council Representative of All Sections and Opinions in Poland—Eight Department Heads

By a Polish correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"Solvitur ambulando" was the well known reply given to an old Greek puzzle and it has escaped many western publicists that the same words embody the spirit of the answer being given today by the Poles to those who are anxiously discussing how and when Poland will resume her ancient independent state.

The Poles have, in fact, already laid the foundations of such an independent state and their opportunity has come quite naturally, being wrung by the exigencies of a dire situation from the occupying enemy. On Nov. 9, the Central Powers called on the Poles to enlist in a "Polish army." They were at once met with the contention that there could be no Polish army without a Polish Government, and they did not venture to press their point against such an unanswerable argument. On Nov. 12, the Poles again gave a hint of their present day attitude by rejecting a scheme for a provisional constitution put forward by the German Governor-General of Warsaw, because the Diet to be elected under such a scheme would be wholly unrepresentative in character.

This unyielding attitude on the part of the Poles made the Germans realize the urgency of the situation. They were evidently convinced that concessions must be made to Polish national feeling, and, as a result, a new order was issued, dated Nov. 26 but only published on Dec. 8. The characteristic of this order was that it did not provide or seek to provide a ready-made constitution. Instead of that, it committed this onerous work to a Polish Provisional Council of State, which was also to cooperate with the occupying powers in building up a Polish army and a Polish administration, to advise these powers on questions on which they might ask its opinion, and finally to frame its own proposals on measures deemed necessary in the interests of the country.

This Provisional Council of State was fixed as a body consisting of 25 members appointed by the occupying powers, and the question may be asked whether a body appointed in such circumstances could in any sense be representative of the real feeling and aspirations of the Polish nation? The answer to this question is twofold. In the first place, it would not have been in the interests of the occupying powers to appoint 25 unrepresentative men, because in this case, all their objects would have been unattained, and the Poles would have repudiated any proposals which such a sham Council might bring forward. And, in the second place, the occupying authorities were sufficiently alive to the real interests of their scheme to engage in prolonged negotiations with the representatives of the different Polish political parties.

These political parties may be roughly divided into three, the Right, the Left and the Center. The Right consists of all that is left of the old National Democratic and Realistic parties. In 1914 they supported the vague "autonomy" under Russia which was all that could be obtained in the way of promise from the Russian governing authorities. They did not, however, carry with them the whole of their adherents in this policy, and after giving up a large number of their members to the Center, they saw the error of their ways in the spring of 1916 and agreed with all the other Polish parties in admitting that nothing short of State independence could satisfy their people.

Contrasted with the Right is the party of the Left, consisting of Radical and Socialist elements which have continually added to their influence, because they have shown a power of vision, and because their predictions and forecasts have largely been realized. When the war began, this group formed a kind of coalition with the middle class Cracow Conservative Party which aimed at making Galicia under the Hapsburg scepter, the nucleus of a future Poland. In 1914, Joseph Pilsudski, a member of the Left Party and leader of the revolutionary Socialists from Russian Poland, became brigadier-general of the Polish-Austrian Legion, and they took the first step toward organizing, under the auspices of the Left, a Polish national army. He, however, withdrew his brigade from the front, when it was plain that Austria could not force on Galicia and Russian Poland, and the Left had thus practically ceased to represent their hopes in Austria before the proclamation of Nov. 5.

Between these two parties, and consisting for the most part of men who have seceded from the Right, is the party of the Center. They had definitely broken with the old Russia and hence they were unable to follow the Right in their belief in "autonomy." On the other hand, they could hardly go so far or so fast as the Left and they sighed for some strong government which would hold the balance even.

These were the parties, then, whom the Germans had found in possession, and it was they who had to be induced to give their aid to the German administrators if the new Provisional Council

of State was to be, in any sense, representative or authoritative. The Right was the most difficult of the three, because no sooner had the German proclamation been issued, than they rushed into print with a protest against the Poles assuming governmental responsibility or raising an army under present conditions. Before, therefore, they could cooperate in the Provisional Government they had to eat their former words; and this the event showed it was not impossible for them to do.

At any rate, it is clear that General von Besseler summoned General Pilsudski to Warsaw to facilitate negotiations with the Right, and it was understood that 10 seats in the Provisional Council were offered to the party as the price of their participation in the new Polish Government. Undoubtedly this offer exercised a great influence on the general attitude of the Poles before the month of November drew to a close, they had declared that they were now prepared to cooperate in the formation of a new Polish State, provided no immediate military action were to be imperatively demanded. After that, however, the course of the negotiations did not run smoothly. General von Besseler rejected Pilsudski's plan, apparently because by giving 10 votes to the Right and 10 to the Center, the five representatives of the Left became the real deciding influences. The German general's own proposal was to give seven members to the Right and five to the Left, leaving 13 to the Center and representatives of no special political line. Presumably, this latter proposal did not satisfy the Right, for, as the month of December went on, their enthusiasm for these negotiations rapidly began to wane.

Finally, toward the end of December, the negotiations with the Right broke down; and as a party they resolved to take no part in the new Provisional Council. That did not mean, however, that their members uniformly resolved to have nothing to do with the new Polish governmental arrangements. After all, the Provisional Council was something positive. It was a gleam of independence after a long night of doubt and sorrow. The party could pass as many official resolutions as it pleased, criticizing the new movement and declaring its inflexible determination to remain passive within the limits of its neutrality. Many of its partisans in the country could not persuade themselves of the advantages of such a merely negative attitude. They must help in doing something. And accordingly, it must be remembered that this Polish Provisional Council, which is laying the foundations of the new Polish State, undoubtedly includes representatives of all sections and opinions in Poland, and to that extent its proceedings and projects are worthy of the closest attention.

The completed assembly may be found representatives of all the three great Polish parties, for, as has been pointed out, the partisans of the Right did not remain aloof, though their official representatives adopted a "non possumus" attitude. The total number of representatives is still 25, 15 selected from the German and 10 from the Austrian zone of occupation. Instead of a king or a president of the republic, there is a marshal of the Crown, who is the titular head of the Government and also represents it in its relations with any foreign powers. The most characteristic organ, however, of this Provisional Council consists of the eight heads of departments, who practically form the new Polish Cabinet. This is the body which communicates, in the name of the council, with the occupying authorities, and because of that its constitution and functions must always be of the utmost importance.

Its eight departments are allocated as follows: (1) War, (2) the Treasury, (3) Foreign Office, (4) Home Office, (5) Public Works, (6) Labor, (7) Justice, (8) Religion and Education.

Together, as has already been pointed out, these eight heads of departments form, under the presidency of the marshal of the Crown the executive committee of the new Provisional Council, and at the request of the whole Cabinet, any one of these departments is bound to give the whole body the benefit of its opinion, or to draft a project of legislation in any matters relating to the work under the jurisdiction of its department.

## ARGENTINE MAIZE CROP ESTIMATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Subdirector of Rural Economy and Statistics has presented to the Minister of Agriculture the calculation of the areas sown with maize which have been lost, and the areas still harvestable, together with the first forecast of the yield. The production forecasted represents an average yield per harvestable hectare of 733 kilos, but if the calculation were made over the total area originally sown, as has been done in preceding years, the figure would be 412 kilos per hectare.

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## ONE OF TRIBES OF TIGRIS RIVER

Particulars Given About Albu Muhammad, One of Groups in Mesopotamia Now Completely Under British Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Tigris is a river of great tribal confederations, immigrants from the deserts of the Arabian peninsula. Names that ring through the heroic legends of Arabia—Bani Tamin, Bani Rab'ah—are to be found among them, and historical record confirms their claim to such high ancestry. No structural alteration in the nature of their social organization differentiates them from the Bedouin of today, but their long sojourn in the Iraq has been productive of outward changes. They have become cultivators, or they take toll from the cultivation of smaller tribes, some of whom may represent an earlier stratum of population, while some are sections detached from other large Mesopotamian units. They have been affected by local religious influences and have turned from the Sunni tenets of the desert to the Shia'ah creed which centers in Najaf and Karbala.

The canals from the Tigris and the marshes into which they fall had been so seldom visited by Europeans during Turkish times that the tribes and their mode of life were almost unknown to them. The names Albu Muhammad, Bani Lam and Bani Rab'ah represented little more than an amphibious population of insubordinate habits, who at intervals unpleasantly frequent fired at river steamers, held up traffic and defied Turkish efforts to keep them in check.

One of the great groups of the lower Tigris has now come completely under British control, and some idea of its composition and character is becoming understood. As an independent entity the Albu Muhammad are not of ancient date. According to their own account they are an offshoot of the Zubaid, a numerous and widely disseminated people, one of whose seats is in northern Iraq. Trustworthy dates are not furnished by local historians, but for the last nine generations the Albu Muhammad have had a separate existence on the Tigris, their headquarters being the little town of Qal'at Salih. They have long since severed the links with their Zubaid ancestors and the one group takes no interest in the fortunes of the other.

Religious observance, as is commonly the case among genuine tribesmen, would seem to sit lightly on the Albu Muhammad, but they regard with deference the Saiyids, the descendants of the Prophet, who live among them, turning to them for the adjudication of disputes and respecting their awards. The cry of Jihad, widely published by Saiyids from the holy cities, brought the tribes out against the British at the beginning of the war, but what part was played by a profound Muhammad sentiment, and what by a natural desire to take a hand in any movement which gave pleasurable anticipation of lawlessness and loot would be difficult to determine. The Saiyids showed no pertinacious devotion to the Turks, with whom they had spent most of their lives in active combat. They made submission as soon as the British had established themselves at Amarah, and for the last 18 months they have shown themselves reasonably loyal, willing enough to meet unusual demands for labor on road and railway, and to hold cordial intercourse with British officials.

The land which they occupy is Ottoman Crown property and is leased out in parcels of five years to the highest bidder, but the prescriptive right of the tribe to its own districts has limited the choice of lessees, and in practice the Turkish Government was unable to grant Albu Muhammad farms to any but shaikhs of the ruling house. They hold and cultivate the area of great canals on either side of the river below Amarah, and people the marshes at the tail of the waterways. Cultivators and 'adani alike live in reed huts which are almost as mobile as the black tents of the Bedouin, and within their own limits they are still nomadic. Any tendency to permanent settlement was checked by fear of being liable to conscription, but ruling shaikhs own property in the local town, Amarah or Qal'at Salih, just as the chief of the western Syrian desert will have a house at Damascus, and those who have leased

the same estate from term to term over a number of years have built themselves brick houses at their customary places of residence. The shaikh's jurisdiction in all tribal matters is supreme; in this as in other particulars the social order of the desert is faithfully reproduced. The women move freely and untrammelled among the tribesmen, and though the lot of the average woman is equally unenviable in the reed village and in the black tent, in both cases she may on occasion play an influential part.

Physical conditions determine the composition of the Albu Muhammad community. Along the river and the main canals the ground is raised by silt deposits, with the result that the great water channels run through a ridge instead of through a valley. On these ridges grow the winter crops of wheat and barley, an uncertain yield depending partly on the rainfall. Untilled tracts of scrub and thorn and small infrequent reed villages lead to the high ground a certain air of inhospitality. The cultivators are settlers drawn from weak neighboring confederations, who take service under the wealthy Albu Muhammad shaikhs and enter into tribal relations with their employers.

As the ground falls toward the marsh, the sparser husbandry gives way to continuous rice fields, with an accompanying increase of population. The yellow reed huts, banded up in winter with rice straw, line the canals in long village streets. In spite of their frail materials, they convey an impression of rural comfort and prosperity, which is borne out by the appearance of their stalwart, well-nourished inhabitants. These villages are the home of the Albu Muhammad tribesmen, who reserve the fertile rice country for their own use and profit, employing even here fellahin from the corn lands to execute for hire the heavier labors. The landscape ends in the reed and open water of the marsh where the island hamlets of the Ma'dan occupy ancient knolls, rich in fragments of pottery, and the light pitch-covered mudhuf is the only means of communication.

Save for the brick-built house of the shaikh, from river to marsh no permanent habitation is to be found among the cultivators. But just as on the edges of the desert, small market towns have grown up to supply the needs of the Bedouin, so on the canals there is an occasional settlement of townfolk, clustered around a bazaar which is stocked with cotton goods, dates and other simple requirements of the countryside. Some shrewd merchant of Najd origin, easily distinguished by finer features and superior education, presides over this group of shopkeepers and acts as Mudir on behalf of the Government.

LIVE STOCK CENSUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Cowans, Quartermaster-General of the Forces, and a competent Military Authority under the Defense of the Realm Regulations, has issued orders for a census to be taken of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, pigs, and agricultural implements in the country. All persons owning or possessing such animals or implements are required to fill up a form giving the necessary particulars. Horses are divided into eight classes, each class subdivided into three age periods, and returns have to be made of the total amount of oats, maize, or other kinds of grain consumed per week, as well as the average number of weeks a year the horses are out at grass. A penalty under the Defense of the Realm Regulations attaches to any person found guilty of attempting to evade the orders by destroying, removing, or secreting any animals or goods to which they relate.

## EDUCATION TO TEACH LOYALTY

Immigration Committee of United States Chamber of Commerce Urges Cooperation of Home Defense Leagues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Basing its appeal on the statement that every time the loyalty of an alien is secured, the services of a policeman can be dispensed with, the immigration committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has called attention of the home defense leagues throughout the country to the opportunity they have for promoting Americanization by uniting all agencies in every community in a campaign for a common language, a united citizenship and an American standard of living.

These leagues, it is pointed out, should appoint Americanization committees to take a census in industrial plants showing the naturalization status of all foreign-born employees and their ability to speak and read the American language. Alien enemy workmen might be transferred from a vital section of the plant to a less important department where little, if any, damage can be done. Workmen should be encouraged to learn to speak and write the American language, so that the employer can communicate with them directly in an emergency.

These committees could also insure the teaching of adult aliens in the public schools and secure the attendance of every non-English-speaking and unnaturalized resident. They could hold Americanization celebrations of the Fourth of July, and patriotic meetings more frequently, at which newly naturalized citizens and their relatives and friends could be received.

Women's clubs and neighborhood associations could send their members to the homes of aliens to promote neighborly interest in and welfare of alien wives and mothers and to introduce American standards of living. Racial societies could urge their members to be loyal and churches could preach the need of breaking down the lines between the American and foreign-born residents and organize parish activities for the social mixing of Americans and aliens.

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## BRITISH LABOR DILUTION DEBATE

Benefits of Scheme Explained in the House of Commons by Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WESTMINSTER, England.—A very striking statement on the somewhat vexed question of dilution of labor was made lately by Mr. Kellaway, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, in moving the second reading of the Munitions of War Bill in the House of Commons.

Turning then to the first clause of the bill in its present form, which would empower the Minister of Munitions to apply any part or all of the provisions of the War Act to any class of work to which in his opinion it was of national importance that those provisions should be applied, Mr. Kellaway said that the principal object of this clause was to enable the Government to secure the dilution of skilled labor in private work, such as the manufacture of textile machinery or agricultural implements. What was implied by dilution of labor was that skilled men should be kept exclusively for work which they alone could do, that the services of women should be utilized for all purposes which women were capable of performing or could be trained to perform, and that semi-skilled or unskilled men should be gradually upgraded or utilized for work in which skilled men were not required and women were not fitted to undertake.

Mr. Kellaway then gave an interesting résumé to the extent of dilution and what it had accomplished. Previous to the war the proportion of women to men in the employment of firms which had since become controlled was 7.1; in December last it had increased to 21.2. In the engineering industry the proportions were 2.8 before the war and 21.5 in December last. In varying degrees similar increases in the proportion of women workers had taken place in electrical engineering and the manufacture of small arms, scientific instruments and explosives, and in wood work. These figures did not enable the House to realize the value, the delicacy, or the volume of the contribution which the women workers of the country brought into munition factories under the system of the dilution of labor had made. Their activities had influenced the whole range of our war production. Even the severest critics of the Munitions of War Act would admit that the policy of thus diluting labor had increased immensely the labor strength of the country for war; indeed, he believed that at the time when that act was passed the Government had either to adopt that policy or lose the war.

The best estimate of what dilution of labor under the Munitions Act had accomplished was to be found in the German official communiqués dealing with the battle of Vimy. The British soldier at last was in somewhat the same position as the German soldier was at the beginning of the war. The British expenditure of shells, 6-inch and upwards, in the first week of the recent offensive was nearly twice that of the first week in the Somme battle; during the second week of the recent offensive the expenditure was 6½ times that of the second week of the Somme battle. The expenditure of gun ammunition by the British armies in France in the second week of the new offensive was 28 per cent heavier than during the first week. That was in marked contrast to what occurred on the Somme when the intense bombardment of the first week was never again reached. Dilution of labor had been justified by results.

What was the cause for extending it, Mr. Kellaway then asked? For workshops which were called upon to deal with an ever-increasing amount of gun-repair, for shops turning out tanks, aeroplanes and big guns the need for skilled men was beyond the supply. It was also essential to their national existence that the shipbuilding industry and the agricultural implements industry should have all the skilled labor which was necessary to them. Success in overcoming the submarine danger rested on their being able to put into the shipbuilding industry every skilled man necessary for it who could possibly be obtained. The same remark applied to the agricultural implements industry. A great number of firms were engaged on the production of war material, but the Minister of Munitions had made arrangements for putting such firms back to their original, and in the present circumstances, more important work.

The importance of keeping private industries in being was always held in view by the Ministry who had to deal with the labor problems. When the men came back from the front it was desirable that their jobs should be available for them. If industries were killed because the Government were not allowed to dilute skilled labor it would certainly be a calamity; he thought it would be a crime. Then there would be need for increased production after the war unless their children were to be saddled with an intolerable burden of debt.

Mr. Fringle moved an amendment calling upon the House not to proceed with the second reading of the bill until the restrictions upon the freedom of employment of munition workers should have been removed. Mr. Anderson seconded. Concessions were made in the bill, but they would not suffice to do away with friction. It was desirable that the proposed extension of the original Act should be accompanied by substantial amendments of that measure,



Australian soldiers in London recording their votes in the Australian Federal election

## HOW AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS VOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Federal election was recently held in Australia and by the Commonwealth Electoral (war-time) Act, 1917, members of the Commonwealth military or naval forces enlisted or appointed for active service outside of Australia, or on a ship of war, or any person who was engaged as a munition or other worker under agreement with the Commonwealth Government for service outside Australia, and including any person who was a member of the Australian Army Nursing Service, who was accepted or appointed by the Director-General of Medical Services for service outside Australia, was given an opportunity of voting. The procedure was similar to that at the referendum in October last, with the necessary modifications to meet the altered conditions, but electors had to vote on one ballot paper for three Senate candidates for their State and one House of Representatives candidate for their electoral division.

The returning officer put the following three questions to the voter:

1. Are you a member of the forces?
2. Have you already voted either here or elsewhere?
3. Are you 21 years of age and eligible to vote?

The voter supplied his regimental number, rank and unit. The returning officer having satisfied himself that the voter was qualified to vote, secured the voter's State, electoral division, and address in Australia prior to enlistment.

If the voter was uncertain of his electoral division this item was not written in, but was allocated on the count at headquarters from the address he gave. An assistant returning officer was appointed for each unit, and they had power to appoint other authorized witnesses, who had to be commissioned officers, to assist in taking the votes.

The actual method of marking the ballot paper was explained very clearly to all electors by means of printed instructions, and also on polling day by the returning officers.

It was the desire of the Government of the Commonwealth that attention should be called to the privilege of voting at the Federal elections. Cooperation of all members of the forces was essential in order that the election might be carried out expeditiously and with a minimum of trouble to the military authorities, it was pointed out.

## POLISH LEGION AND NEW ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—As already reported by cable, the Polish legion formed to fight under the Austro-Hungarian banner on the outbreak of war has been dissolved and placed under the command of the German Governor-General of Warsaw as the nucleus of the Polish army that is to be.

According to the account of the ceremony furnished to the German papers, General von Beseler read the various announcements connected with the transfer in the Stadtschloss at Warsaw in the presence of the Austro-Hungarian Governor-General, the Polish Provisional Council of State, numerous officials connected with the German and Austro-Hungarian administration, and the officers of the Polish corps.

Beginning with a telegram from the Kaiser characterizing the formation of a Polish army as the most important foundation for the building-up of a Polish State, General von Beseler read the following communication to the Council of State: The Polish auxiliary corps is to be delivered over without delay to the Governor-General of Warsaw. General von Beseler, in order that it may serve, in accordance with the agreement between the two supreme commands, as a nucleus of the Polish army that is to be raised.

The Polish auxiliary corps as now composed will form, to begin with, a section of the Polish army. The retirement of Austro-Hungarian subjects from the Polish army will be the subject of negotiations later on.

The Austro-Hungarian Governor-General was then permitted to read an army order from the Emperor Karl to the effect that he was placing the

## OSTMARKENVEREIN'S ATTITUDE TO POLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam). The German Ostmarkenverein, which was formed to promote German interests in the Polish provinces of Prussia, has withdrawn the announcement it made a short time ago as to its readiness to revise its attitude toward the Poles in view of the altered circumstances, and has issued a fresh declaration in accordance with its old standpoint.

The view, it proclaims, that the time has come for the abolition of Prussia's anti-Polish code is mistaken, and the hope of a change of attitude on the part of the Poles has proved deceptive. The Poles, both in the new Kingdom of Poland and in Prussia, reads the declaration, have not changed their standpoint. This has been proved irrefutably by their attitude during the war, both before and after the proclamation of the Polish Kingdom. Their attitude of waiting to see what course the war would take, the cool reception of German victories, the manner in which they have held back with regard to subscriptions to the war loans, and more especially with regard to the delivery of food stuffs, the declarations of Polish deputies in the Prussian Diet, and so on, leave no doubt that Poles everywhere still hold to their wishes and aspirations for an independent Polish state uniting all Poles; hence that the tendency of their policy still runs counter to the vital necessities of the German Empire. Compliance with Polish wishes without a guarantee of a complete change of standpoint on their part, and an unconditional renunciation of their previous wishes and plans would strengthen the power and influence of the Poles in the German Empire, and would weaken and weigh down Deutschland in the Ostmark. The German Ostmarkenverein protests against an alteration of German policy in the Ostmark.

This declaration is severely criticized by the German radical press. The Berliner Tageblatt characterizes it as evidence of a short-sighted policy, and as typical of "the zigzag course with regard to the Poles that has now been regarded in Prussia as the right one for more than a century." During the reign of the Emperor Wilhelm II alone, it writes, the course has been altered four times, and each time it has moved to extremes. If after a period of the most violent exceptional legislation concessions were quite suddenly made, the Poles were expected every time to forget all the past straight away, and to be beside themselves with delight at the Government's change of attitude. If that was not so; if the Poles held back somewhat at first, as no one could blame them for doing, the course was very soon altered again in exactly the opposite direction, and fresh exceptional legislation was piled upon that already in existence. Is this story to be repeated now? Or will policy not see at last that a racial policy can never be reversed in a moment, but needs to ripen for years if the adamant of distrust is to be gradually dissolved?

## STATE PURCHASE OF DRINK TRADE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A meeting was recently held of about 14 of the unofficial Scottish Radical members of Parliament at which the following resolution was passed:

"That we are of opinion that the introduction of a scheme of State purchase and management of the liquor trade would arouse serious controversy both in Parliament and in the country, and cannot be supported as a war emergency measure on the grounds of national efficiency, economy, or of conservation of food materials, and in view of the opposition indicated by the Scottish people to such a proposal we further record our strong objection to the application of State purchase to Scotland, whether or not coupled with a proposal to ante-date the provisions of the Temperance Scotland Act (1913), and call upon the Government to give effect to the widely-expressed wishes of Scotland in favor of a measure of war-time prohibition."

The meeting also passed the following resolution with regard to food production in Scotland:

"That this meeting protests against the continued reduction of the grant for the Scottish Board of Agriculture, and urges the reinstatement of the grant, in view of the need for increased food production and the increased acreage which is now being broken up, and solicits an interview with the Secretary for Scotland to urge the resolution upon him, that the deputation consist of the Rt. Hon. Eugene Watson, Mr. A. C. Morton, Mr. Molteno, Mr. William Young and Mr. McCulloch Scott."

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## FIRST LADIES' DEPUTATION TO INDIA'S VICEROY

Presents Women's Attitude on System of Supplying Indentured Labor to Fiji

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—For the first time in the history of British India, a deputation of Indian ladies waited upon the Viceroy at Delhi recently and presented an address to him on a subject of the first importance. The immediate occasion for this departure from precedent was the indignation which has been aroused throughout India by the revelations as to the conditions under which Indian women are forced to live under the present, or rather the late, system of supplying Indian indentured labor to the colony of Fiji. So far as practical policies are concerned the system may well be spoken of as one of the things that have been, for the Government of India, acting under the pressure of the war, has just suspended the traffic, and, as Lord Chelmsford remarked in his reply to the ladies, "It is difficult to conceive that a traffic of this sort, once ended, can be revived."

The deputation was highly representative of the new type of woman which has arisen during the past quarter of a century. Most of the delegates came from Bombay, but the Punjab and Bengal were also represented, and an address from a number of English ladies resident in India was also read to His Excellency.

Replying to the deputation, Lord Chelmsford said, in part:

"Ladies, I am unfeignedly pleased to receive you here this afternoon, and I may add that I am pleased for two special reasons. One that today is, I believe, the first time in the history of British rule in India that women have approached the Viceroy. There are many matters in which the Government of India would be greatly helped, if they could get the advice and help of women. I need only mention the subject of women's education. I said in a speech, which I made to the directors of public instruction in January last, that I viewed with apprehension the growing inequality between men and women arising out of differences in education, that it could not be good for a country that its women should lag so far behind its men in the matter of education. I am aware that there are many obstacles arising out of social customs which stand in the way, but is not this essentially a matter in which ladies like yourselves should take counsel and help the Government by advice and support?"

"My second reason for welcoming you is that I am always glad to meet those who wish to bring important matters to my notice. . . . As you are already aware circumstances have arisen which have put a stop to indentured emigration during the war. It is difficult to conceive that a traffic of this sort, once ended, can be revived. It may be that in the future Indian laborers may desire to leave their native land in order to seek more remunerative employment in distant colonies, but if that contingency arises we shall take care that the conditions are wholly different from those obtaining under the indenture system, and I can assure you that our first thought and care in that case would be the absolute safeguarding of the honor of the women. It is my earnest hope, however, that through the development of her industries and the consequent increase of employment India may be able to offer her sons and daughters every inducement to remain contented in the land of their birth."

## FIELD BATTERY IS MOTOR-DRAWN

United States First to Equip Heavy Ordnance Unit Without Horses—Problem Has Long Employed Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Army has developed what is believed to be the first completely motorized field battery of medium caliber in the world. The problem of eliminating the horse entirely from the work of dragging such guns to the front is one on which both European and American engineers were working for years before the outbreak of the great war. Successful experiments by the Government authorities now seem to promise an early substitution of the machine for the horse in handling nearly all forms of ordnance.

The experimentation was carried on first with various types of tractors, under the direction of the Field Artillery Board at Ft. Sill, Okla., and by the Ordnance Department of the Army at Rock Island Arsenal, followed later at Ft. Bliss, Tex., with a completely equipped battery. The work has been in charge of Maj. Lucian B. Moody. The tractor standard committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers was enlisted at the outbreak of war, and has been actively cooperating in the study of the problem. President Dunham of the society is now on a War Department board for its further investigation.

## YEAST EXPORT PROHIBITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London has received a telegram from the Swedish Board of Trade, Stockholm, stating that the following articles have been added to the list of goods prohibited for exportation from Sweden to all countries and also in transit through Sweden: Yeast, all kinds; rolls of iron wire, cold rolled or drawn, round, all dimensions; gluten glue and vegetable glue.

## POET CALLS COLORADO "THE ROCK-RIBBED STATE OF GRAND-DEUR"

After seeing the colossal works of Nature in Colorado; scaling the heights of Pike's Peak, and visiting the wonders of the new Rocky Mountain National Park (Estes), an eastern poet described Colorado as "The Rock-Ribbed State of Grandeur."

Probably it would be hard to find a more fitting title for America's Vacation-Land. At any rate it conveys in vivid fashion something of the tremendous impression made by Colorado on the thousands of tourists who behold its glories every year.

More and more, Colorado is becoming recognized all over America as the ideal place for a vacation. The beautiful weather all the year 'round, the wonderful air that so many enjoy and the myriad of interesting things to do and places to see make Colorado pre-eminently the place to go this summer.

Write for our special illustrated literature, showing the latest views of the wonders of Colorado, and giving you all the details about the trip, where to go, what to see and just how little you need to pay. We will gladly help you plan your vacation.

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## SENATE REDUCES TAX SCHEDULES

Gross Sales Levy on Many Lines of Manufacture Is Stricken Out, as Well as Surtax on Large Incomes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reduction of the \$1,800,000,000 War Revenue Bill many millions of dollars resulted from the action of the Senate Finance Committee in striking out from the measure, on Saturday, the 5 per cent tax on manufacturers' gross sales in many lines of business, as well as the increased surtaxes on large incomes. Today the committee plans to consider substitute taxes on musical instruments.

By the end of the present week Senator Simmons, chairman of the committee, hopes to have revision of the big measure well in hand, with the probability that it will be reported to the Senate for action during the following week.

Surtaxes on incomes of more than \$40,000 were written into the bill on the House floor, but the Senate committee rejected them, accepting what remained of the income tax schedule in practically the same form as proposed by the House Ways and Means Committee. As it now stands the schedule will raise from individuals \$532,000,000, and from corporations \$372,000,000.

The Finance Committee has not agreed upon a rate of tax for newspaper, magazine, billboard and other advertisements, but it will be between 1 and 2 1/2 per cent. The figure most discussed on Saturday was 2 per cent. The House bill provides for a 5 per cent levy on billboard advertising matter, but that is considered excessive. Newspapers and magazines are much opposed to the postage tax and the zone system provided by the House. They cannot pass along the taxes fixed in the House bill, but would have to pay all of it out of their earnings. Newspaper men have testified that they would be so hard hit by the House bill that they would have to go out of business. The Senate committee believes that the opposition to an advertisement tax will not be pronounced.

Members of the Finance Committee believe that they have hit upon an ideal plan in exacting taxes from those who are profiting from the war. They abandoned the proposition to tax profits above 7 per cent, but will allow the manufacturer his normal profit before the war and then levy 16 per cent above the normal profit. That will reach the big corporations. It has been complained by cotton mill owners and others that the excess profits tax as provided for in the House bill would strike hard the small man, but leave a loophole through which the big concern could escape.

The man who makes a big profit because of the war should pay most of the war tax on profits, the Senate committee holds. It is estimated that the Senate provision for war profits taxes will raise more than \$400,000,000 annually. If business is as good as it promises to be the amount collected from war profits may run up to \$500,000,000.

The Senate committee has not reached many of the House bill provisions. The liquor question will prove a hard one. It is the purpose of Senator Simmons and others to make liquor pay about \$350,000,000 of the war taxes. The danger to the liquor provision of the War Tax Bill is the attitude of the prohibitionists, who would prohibit the use of food and food materials in the manufacture of liquors. Senator Simmons served notice on the prohibitionists that he would fight for a war tax on liquors.

Senator Kenyon will offer an amendment to the revenue bill providing for a tax of \$12 a gallon on whisky. He thinks that liquor should be taxed out of existence.

An effort will be made in the Senate to provide in the income tax provisions of the bill an allowance to taxable heads of families of specific amounts per child. In the House efforts were made to allow from \$125 to \$200 for each child dependent for support on the heads of families. Amendments to this end were turned down in Committee of the Whole House. There is a strong sentiment for this because of the inequality existing where a childless couple must give up no more than a couple with several children.

Consideration is being given to a parcel post tax, smaller than that on express shipments. This, Senators say, would be considered a freight rather than a postal tax.

Further changes in the inheritance, tariff, freight and passenger taxes also are being considered by the committee. Professor Tausig, chairman of the Tariff Commission, discussed the 10 per cent additional tariff levy with the committee, recommending changes to equalize what he called discrepancies in the House provisions.

## LASELL SEMINARY BOAT RACES HELD

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Lassell Seminary opened its commencement week ceremonies this morning with its annual row boat race on the Charles River at Auburndale. Throngs of admiring classmates lined the river bank and cheered their respective class canoes as the nine paddlers in each boat battled for the championship of the year.

In the morning the seniors defeated the freshmen by a length and a half in 3m. 26s. The sophomores defeated the juniors in the second race by a length in 3m. 26s. The two losing crews then view with one another for the consolation prize, which was unquestionably won by the freshmen who defeated the juniors by six lengths in 3m. 19s., the record time

for the day. The final race between the seniors and the sophomores was won by the seniors by a bare margin of three feet in 3m. and 30s. The championship crew is as follows: Julia Lipps, Dorothy Redmond, Mary Canfield, Helen Lewis, Edith Hobson, Mary Rich, Rachael Houston, Mildred Strain and Alice Jenks.

## NAVY IS USING CAPE COD CANAL

(Continued from page one)

feet wide and 25 feet deep. It brings Boston 70 miles nearer to New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and other Atlantic ports. Besides its commercial value to New England, it is becoming recognized that the canal should be of considerable strategic importance from a military standpoint, and expenditure of money by the nation to enlarge and develop it at this time would likely be considered justifiable.

In its present condition the canal cannot be used by the larger type of vessels, and is considered unsafe for boats with a draft in excess of 20 feet. Shipping using the canal consists chiefly of moderate sized steamers, tows of barges, two and three-masted schooners, yachts and similar craft.

In its program of defense the United States Government would probably wish to widen and deepen the canal so as to accommodate vessels of the Navy, and if enlarged to a width of 200 feet or more, and to a depth of 35 feet, which it would have to be in order to accommodate the larger vessels of the Navy, the canal would be sufficiently large to accommodate any of our merchant vessels.

Believing that Government ownership would hasten these improvements the executive committee is strongly of the opinion that it would be to the interest of the port of Boston and its shipping if the United States Government were to take over the canal; and recommends its purchase by the Government provided the owners of the canal are willing to offer it at a reasonable figure.

### Board in Washington

Members of the Waterways Commission are in Washington today attending a hearing by the Commerce Committee of the United States Senate on the bill introduced by Senator John W. Weeks relative to an investigation as to the advisability of the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal by the Government.

Chairman Cole will relate the method of financing the construction of the canal, its cost, advantages furnished to the commercial business of New England by it and the possibilities of improving the canal by dredging it to a greater depth, widening it and protecting its banks. Charles H. Innes will appear before the committee, representing the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

## FOOD JUGGLERS MAY BE JAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Holding or destroying foodstuffs for the purpose of enhancing market prices by artificially limiting the supply is made a felony by a bill favorably reported in the Senate today from the Judiciary Committee.

The measure was introduced by Senator Poindexter of Washington, and carries a penalty of from six months to five years in the penitentiary. As amended the bill reads:

"That any person carrying on or employed in commerce among the several states or with foreign nations or with the territories or other possessions of the United States in any article suitable for human food, fuel or other necessities of life, who, either in this individual capacity or as an officer, agent or employee of a corporation, or member of a partnership, carrying on or employed in such trade, shall store, acquire or hold, or who shall destroy or make away with any such article for the purpose of limiting the supply thereof to the public or enhancing the market price thereof in such commerce, whether temporarily or otherwise, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than three years."

### UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

A meeting on education is to be held in the First United Presbyterian Church, Boston, under the plans of the General Conference of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. The speakers will include Herbert D. Kyle, secretary of the committee on education; the Rev. W. B. Smiley, D. D., moderator of the assembly, and the Rev. J. Knox Montgomery, D. D. Today's sessions of the conference were confined to the hearing on the reports of the committees on outside interests.

### FOREST OBSERVATION TOWER

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Chief Forest Fire Warden has signed a contract for the purchase of a 65-foot steel observation tower, to be erected in the White Deer State Forest in Union County, near the Forest House. This will be the fifth tower of its kind in Pennsylvania, and the first of a series of about a hundred which it is proposed to erect in the forested parts of the State as an aid in controlling forest fires.

### MOUNTAINEERS ARRESTED

ROANOKE, Va.—Men, alleged to have pledged over 300 mountaineers to resist selective service registration, were arrested today. Government agents claim to have information that the mountaineers built and equipped a fort and took a solemn pledge to seize property of large land owners and to kill revenue officers.

## FORCES UNITE AT CONCORD BRIDGE

Lexington Minute Men and British Veterans Join in Decorating Tablets to British Soldiers Who Fell April 19, 1775

Symbolizing the unity of purpose which binds the two great English-speaking nations at this hour, the Lexington Minute Men and the British Naval and Military Veterans Association of Massachusetts yesterday joined in decorating with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack the tablets at Concord Bridge, ascribed to the two British soldiers who fell on April 19, 1775, on the first day of the armed conflict between England on the American Colonies.

Standing on the spot of which the poet Lowell has written,

"Here English law and English thought  
"Against the self-will of England fought."

The speakers referred to the occasion as a fitting opportunity to turn from the events of the past, which are slowly but none the less certainly beginning to be understood as influencing the mother country as well as the 13 colonies, to point to the future, the closer union of the English nations, and the dawn of a new freedom.

Perhaps no more fitting persons could be found for performing the simple services than those who, while residing in the United States, represent past service in the British Army and Navy, and the members of the organization which fosters the memory of the original Minute Men and the events of the first Patriots Day.

Assembling at Monument Square, Concord, shortly before 2 o'clock, the procession, headed by the bugle corps of the association, moved out Monument Street to the Old North Bridge. Behind the bugle corps marched the members of the Lexington Minute Men in full dress uniform, in command of Capt. Fred F. Cook. The center of the line consisted of the British naval and military veterans, in command of Lieut.-Col. William P. Menzies, president of the association, also in full dress uniform. The rear of the line was brought up by the Highland Dress Association fife and drum corps in kilts, in command of George Mitchell.

On reaching the tablets at the roadside almost in the shadow of the first battle monument at whose unveiling Ralph Waldo Emerson first recited the "Concord Hymn" the flags of the United States and Great Britain were entwined about the markers and then brief speeches were made by Richard E. Johnson, president of the International Club; Ernest Kerr, Past Chief of Clan Mackinley of the Order of Scottish Clans; Maj. William F. Young, representing the Lexington Minute Men, and Lieutenant-Colonel Menzies.

With a unanimity of expression that was significant, the speakers directed their thoughts from the past to the future. The closer union of the two peoples, said Mr. Johnson, ushered in the dawn of a new freedom. At times it seemed that the two English-speaking races were widely separated in their ultimate purposes and their ideals, he continued, and those who held not the best interests of the two nations at heart were wont to magnify these differences. United now in a common purpose, he held that the effect of this unity must result in greater achievements in the future, not only for the English races but also for all races.

A call for recruits was sounded by Major Young who asked for men to volunteer their services in behalf of the cause in which the two nations are joined with their allies to prosecute to a successful conclusion. It was a common cause, he said, and there were branches of the service which he declared were still calling for men. If the veterans of the service of two nations before him volunteered as the men of another age had done, he expressed the hope that the present call for volunteers would not go unheeded.

Returning to Monument Square the three organizations took special cars to Bedford. After marching through the main street of Bedford the men again took the cars for Lexington where refreshments were served by the Lexington Minute Men. In addition to the large groups the following organizations were represented: Sons of St. George by Maj. George Pritchett and others; Boston Caledonian Club by Peter Nevins; and Clan Mackinley by Ernest Kerr, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Smith, past president of the association was also present.

## RAILWAY POINTS

The mechanical department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine Railway, is installing a new turntable at Charlestown, which will be capable of handling the heaviest of power and equipment.

Charles Wallace, return Boston & Albany Railway passenger conductor, running in Springfield and Boston service, is spending a leave of absence at his camp on Lake Champlain.

The Pullman Company has discontinued for the remainder of the season sleeping car service between Chicago and Boston on the Erie & Fitchburg roads on trains arriving and leaving North Station at 4 o'clock and 4:01 p. m.

Charles P. Bacon, signal engineer, and Walter Shedd, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, are installing new electro-pneumatic laid switches on the diamond in South Station passenger yard.

Public Service Commission's inspection trip over the property, commencing May 31.

The motive power department of the New Haven Railway has received at South Boston, from the Readville shops, four jumbo switch engines, which have been rebuilt and equipped with high pressure fire apparatus.

Boston Terminal Company gatemen, employed at South Station, appeared for duty today, wearing their new summer uniforms.

The Pullman Company dispatched a special train of empty sleepers to New York via the New Haven Railway today to take care of advance mountain travel from points South.

The freight department of the Boston & Albany Railway floated a special banana train from the United Fruit Company, Atlantic Avenue, today, destined to points west of Springfield.

The New Haven Railway handled 26 extra Pullman sleepers into South Station via the Shore Line this morning on account of heavy New York to Boston travel.

## PLENTY OF WORK FOR LIQUOR MEN

War Prohibition Conservation Committee Says Claims That Workers Will Be Out of Employment Not Based on Fact

Individuals or organizations claiming that national prohibition will throw many workers out of employment who will be unable to secure other remunerative positions have little foundation in facts for their arguments in view of the experience of labor in the states which have adopted prohibition, according to Lyman V. Rutledge, executive secretary of the War Prohibition Conservation Committee.

At a meeting yesterday the Waitresses Union 112 of Hotel and Restaurants Employees International Alliance and the Bartenders International League of America was reported as "being heartily opposed to prohibition in any form at any time." Resolutions adopted at the meeting stated that 600 members of the union were directly or indirectly employed in handling the sale of liquor in Boston and that 50 per cent of the membership would be out of employment if prohibition should develop.

After pointing out that prohibition of the sale of liquor will not stop the sale of food in restaurants, but rather tend on the whole to increase the number of patrons, Mr. Rutledge says: "Statements that prohibition will throw many out of employment who cannot secure remunerative employment are not based on the results secured by the prohibition states. Such statistics contain a false theory and a wrong idea. On the contrary, reliable statistics prove that legitimate business employs more men and pays better wages per dollar of capital invested than the liquor interests."

"Men at work in dry territory have no difficulty in securing jobs at higher wages too. We are assured on every hand by political economists that no person need worry about not finding employment if government prohibition is enacted. They tell us that the arguments advanced to show a decrease in employment because of prohibition are bogus."

"The demand for labor is great now. It will continue to become greater. There are more jobs than workers. The labor of everyone is at a premium. The individual who continues to sell his or her services to the liquor interests at this time casts aside the appeal to the higher and nobler patriotism which the hour demands."

### CANADIAN MEATLESS DAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Daughters of the Empire have issued an appeal to each of the 40,000 members of the order to observe two meatless days and two potatoless days a week, and also to obtain from the use of veal and young lamb. If every household represented harkens to the call, the result will be the conservation of about 100,000 pounds of meat and a similar quantity of potatoes each week.

### MINNEAPOLIS SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—David H. Holbrook, director of attendance and vocational guidance in the Minneapolis public schools, has reported to Superintendent B. B. Jackson that there are now enrolled 56,142 pupils, 41,976 in the grades, 8323 in high schools and 5023 in kindergartens. This is an increase of 3204 over last year.

### APPRENTICE SEAMAN CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Work has begun upon 200 dormitories with a capacity of 25 men each at the new training camp for apprentice seamen here and the buildings, together with the required petty officers' quarters, administration buildings, mess halls and latrines, will be completed within 40 days. The work will cost about \$200,000 and the camp will serve between 4000 and 5000 students.

### SIX THOUSAND-ACRE CROP

AMARILLO, Tex.—Thompson and Davenport of Alberta, Canada, have purchased 6000 acres of land in Bailey County and with five carloads of machinery will plow the entire tract and plant to kafir corn, milo maize and feterita, sorghum grains well adapted to the semiarid climate of this section.

## MANY FLOWERS ARE EXAMINED

Walking Class at the Arnold Arboretum Makes a Study of the Several Shrubs Now Coming Into Blossom

Although some of the cherries are still in bloom, the most attractive display at the Arnold Arboretum just now is being made by the ornamental crab apple trees, the beautiful blossoms of which were viewed with delight by the members of J. G. Jack's walking class when they assembled near the Forest Hills entrance Saturday. Siberia, China and Japan are among the lands which have contributed to this display, which has seldom been better than this year.

Most of the time Saturday, however, was given to a study of the shrubs now coming into flower. Among the most interesting of these shrubs were the flowering currants and their kin, the blossoms are yellow and sweet scented. Botanically they are ribes, but they bear numerous common names like Buffalo currant and Missouri currant. Considerable attention was paid the forsythias, for the reason that they are especially well adapted to planting in New England gardens. The variety called Intermedia was pointed out by Mr. Jack as especially valuable, having beautiful yellow flowers produced in great profusion. The variety suspensa has a more trailing habit and is excellent for growing over walls or even on porches. Cuttings made from forsythias now will root easily.

Few members of the class knew the leather leaf, a low growing shrub which can be found in great numbers in some places around Boston. It grows in wet spots and so thickly at times, Mr. Jack said, that one could keep one's feet dry by walking on them.

The most showy shrubs in the Arboretum Saturday were the Japanese quinces, which were labeled Chaenomeles, although in most catalogues they will be found listed under the names of Pyrus Japonica. Pink, red and white varieties were found in full bloom, making a most attractive picture. People who know only the red Japanese quince will do well to pay a visit to the Arboretum collection to view the other colors, especially those with delicate pink shadings, which are exceedingly handsome. The orioles, of which there are many in the Arboretum, are very fond of these Japanese quinces, Mr. Jack told his class, and often may be seen eating the centers out of the blossoms.

The apraeas were reached after turning down another path and the members of the class were helped to distinguish the different varieties which are now flowering profusely in many sections around Boston, but which look much alike. It is one of the advantages of the Arnold Arboretum that most such problems can be solved quickly by a visit to its collection. Spiraea Thunbergii is the first to flower. It has very small white blossoms set close together. Arguta is a hybrid, a somewhat harder shrub, and with flowers which are a trifle larger. It is rather prettier in the spring, but less desirable in the fall, as its foliage is not so attractive as that of Thunbergii, the leaves of which assume delightful red and orange hues late in the season. Spiraea Prunifolia is the shrub which has long been called Bridal Wreath, although that name is also given sometimes to Spiraea Van Houttei, which comes much later. The double variety of Prunifolia is very common in old-fashioned gardens, but a single form was found in the Arboretum collection.

Mr. Jack surprised the members of his class when he told them that there were no native barberries in this country. Even the so-called wild barberries growing along the roadsides and in the woods of New England are descendants of stock introduced from Europe many years ago. These shrubs have quickly become naturalized, however, and have become very pleasing to our native birds. Vulgaris is the common barberry, but many other varieties were observed and discussed as the class walked along the path which they bordered. Nearly all lose their leaves when winter comes, but one very interesting kind was found which is evergreen. It is called Berberis Aquifolium, according to the label, but is commonly known, Mr. Jack explained, as the Oregon grape. In the West the fruits, which somewhat resemble grapes in shape and color, are preserved for winter use. Sometimes this barberry is classed among the mahonias, but that creates difficulties, inasmuch as hybrids between this and other barberries have been produced and are not easily placed if another name is used. The hawthornes were found just beyond the barberries and Mr. Jack pointed out the myriads of little flies, the presence of which often makes the growing of hawthornes difficult.

The administration building was close at hand when the class reached the shadbushes, which formed the last subject of discussion. These bushes, which are blooming now in swamps and on higher ground, according to the variety, all over New England, made a beautiful picture and the members of the class were surprised at the number of forms shown. Mr. Jack pointed out, however, that the shadbushes can also be identified by the bark, which always carries a peculiar and very distinctly dark stripe, which is caused by the separation of the bark and corresponds to the fissures produced on the bark of many trees as they grow. The walk was one of the most enjoyable so far,

the weather being delightful and the air filled with the music of birds, especially the catbirds, which seemed to delight in following the party about.

## MISS RANKIN'S MAIDEN SPEECH

(Continued from page one)

her to cooperate with the Government in this emergency."

"Women as housekeepers must learn to think of food in carload lots, in transit, in storage, in the board of trade, and in the national markets, as well as in the small portions on the family table. By using women officials to aid in this work, we will concentrate the attention of all women on the larger bearings of the food problem. It will bring the home woman into closer cooperation with the Government."

"Our higher educational institutions have been turning out a large body of women who are trained to deal with fundamentals from a scientific standpoint. We have in these women a new source of service, which we should not waste at this time. I feel sure that these women will be capable and faithful in doing this constructive work. It would be to the advantage of the Government to utilize the services of the trained women in the place where they would count the most for the country during this present crisis and also in the future."

"Food conservation on a national scale is but the natural outgrowth of woman's traditional work. Women in the past have been concerned with the immediate preparation of food from one meal to another; they must now consider the food supply for the year. They must be individually concerned with the food supply for the whole country. And now, as we face this international problem of feeding the people, the responsibility is placed on all of us."

"We know that with our unparalleled resources and improved methods of production there is no need that anyone should go hungry. Women must take an intelligent and responsible share in the world's work if we are to see that all the people are fed all the time."

Miss Rankin's amendment was accepted without any opposition and her speech was greeted with applause. An amendment has been accepted to the bill, providing that men engaged in the work of making the food survey shall not be exempt from the draft.

## RAILWAY SERVICE REDUCTION PLANS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Conservation of railway service to provide equipment for the transportation of United States troops was partially worked out, when executives of six of the largest railroads operating in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest met, says the Globe Democrat.

The plan includes the curtailment of bills of fare on diners, elimination of observation cars, useless hauls, and the use of partially filled cars for company service. All of the questions were discussed and turned over to the traffic and operating officers of the roads to work out. No action on the possible curtailment of service can be taken until the traffic and operating divisions arrange schedules. It is probable that the schedule when presented will include the elimination of midnight trains, curtailment of suburban service and cutting down the number of cars carried on standard trains.

### NEW PULP MILL FORMED

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A large pulp and paper concern, which, with the two already started in British Columbia, will make this province one of the foremost in this connection on this continent, has just been organized and will at once start operations, says the Sun. The new company has a capital of \$10,000,000.

### PUPILS TO AID IN FARMING

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—All pupils in the Philadelphia public schools more than 14 years old and in good standing in their classes, will, with the consent of their parents, be able to enlist for farm industrial work without loss of promotion or diplomas. The schoolgirls are to be given an opportunity to "do their bit" in offices, shops and industrial establishments.

## OVER A MILLION KILLED BY TURKS

Former Ambassador Morgenthau Tells of the "Inhuman Barbarities" They Have Inflicted Upon the Armenians

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 1,000,000 Armenians have lost their lives since the beginning of the war as a result of the "inhuman barbarities" practiced by the Turks, Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, declared in an address here on Sunday.

"Among the methods of extermination employed," Mr. Morgenthau said, "were confiscation of property, forced exorbitant contributions and taxes, pillaging of homes under the guise of searching for arms, beating their victims to death and torturing them beyond imagination; forced conversion to Muhammadanism, deportations and massacres, partial and wholesale, women, children and old people not being spared."

"The reasons for the persecutions were fourfold: Political, economic, social and religious. Politically the Turks were unable to assimilate the Armenians. They resented bitterly the fact that the Armenians looked to Christian nations for help."

Mr. Morgenthau refuted a report that large amounts of money contributed in this country for Armenian relief have remained in the treasuries of the societies raising funds because the entrance of the United States into war closed all avenues of transmission.

"Far from having money remain in the treasuries of the societies," said Mr. Morgenthau, "the treasury is at this moment \$40,000 overdrawn."

## ALIENS BARRED FROM CHICAGO STOCKYARDS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The entire stockyards district has been included in the "half-mile barred zone" district for alien enemies by order of United States Marshal Bradley, says the Post.

Because many firms in the stockyards are engaged in supplying large quantities of meats for the use of the Government and of the Government's allies in the war against Germany, Mr. Bradley announced that the proclamation of President Wilson prohibiting alien enemies from residing or appearing within half a mile of arsenals, munitions factories or other plants engaged in Government service affects the stockyards.

Coupled with a warning to enemy aliens in the stockyards to secure permits to continue work there, Mr. Bradley sent letters to all firms advising them to see that no such employee affected by the act should conform to the requirements by June 1.

By an alien enemy is meant "an unnaturalized German male 14 years old or older." No provision is made for prosecution, but violators of the order will be taken into custody.

### TEACHERS' PENSION FUND

DETROIT, Mich.—Five hundred teachers from all sections of the State, with large delegations from Detroit and Grand Rapids, crowded the Senate chamber at a hearing of the Senate Educational Committee on the McArthur Bill to make the teachers' pension fund optional, says the Free Press. The opponents of the McArthur measure, teachers who were for the passage of the present law two years ago and who want it given a fair trial, were largely in the majority, four or five to one.

### MAGAZINES FOR TROOPS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—"A ton of reading matter a week," made up of books and magazines, is asked for by the Y. M. C. A. of the State of Washington for distribution among the troops of the Northwest, says the Dispatch. The public has been invited to contribute books and magazines.

### KANSAS CITY CAMPAIGN

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Headquarters were opened here recently for the campaign of the Kansas City Industrial Corporation to obtain \$1,000,000 to promote the growth of industries in Kansas City, says the Star. It will be conducted under supervision of Charles Lansing of New York.

## Redfern Corsets

for  
Summer Wear

Naturally your thoughts are turning to summer apparel—and your corset should come first, for on it depends the appearance of your other garments.

From the models shown by Chandler & Co. you should find just the style best suited to your figure.

Nine New Models  
at 3.00 to 10.00

Designs extremely fashionable and a comfort to wear during summer—or the year 'round.

Mail Orders Filled

Our experienced corsetiers will assist in your selection by careful personal fittings.



Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West



## WEST BACKS UP LIBERTY LOAN

Secretary McAdoo Reports on  
War Bond Speaking Tour  
That People Believe in Plan to  
Raise Revenue by Taxation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo, home from a speaking tour of middle and central western cities in the interest of the Liberty Loan, declared in a statement that the people were behind the Administration's program of raising approximately \$1,500,000,000 for war purposes by taxation.

"I found the most gratifying disposition on the part of the people, everywhere," said the Secretary, "to bear the necessary additional taxation required for the war and for the maintenance of sound economic conditions in the country. I spoke specifically of the necessity of raising no less than \$1,500,000,000 in new taxes, and the response of every audience was instantaneous and gratifying."

"While everyone wants the new taxes to be equitably distributed, there is a willingness—in fact, eagerness—to make the necessary sacrifices to strengthen the Government's finances and to support to the utmost the gallant men who are going to the front."

"The real differences of opinion are about the items of taxation and not the total amount. It was, I think, generally recognized that nothing could be more unsound and unsafe than to attempt to finance the war almost wholly by bond issues."

Much still has to be done, the Secretary finds, to make the Liberty Loan the overwhelming success that he expects it to be.

"Where there is everything in the prospect to encourage," said his statement, "nevertheless, I wish to repeat my warning against undue optimism about the Liberty Loan. If the people are aroused to its importance there will be no doubt about its success, but continuous hard work must be done until subscription day, June 15."

Minneapolis, Mr. McAdoo said, had done "conspicuously valuable work." A house to house canvass there had resulted in the sale of \$10,000,000 in bonds to 19,882 purchasers. He commended the plan to all other cities for consideration.

Treasury officials announced today that beginning today the New York Stock Exchange would begin a daily advertising campaign to last until June 15, in the interests of the bonds. Newspapers of New York, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburgh and Chicago.

## BRAZIL MOVES TOWARD WAR WITH GERMANY

Foreign Relations Committee of  
Congress Prepares Bill to  
Cancel Neutrality Decree

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The Committee on Foreign Relations in the Brazilian Congress has drafted a bill to cancel the decree of April 25, 1917, which declared the neutrality of Brazil in the war between Germany and the United States. President Braz under the bill would be authorized to take necessary steps for the carrying out of this law and to put into practice the acts which result from the cessation of neutrality.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister presented to Congress a message, signed by President Braz, in which it is stated that the sinking of Brazilian merchantmen by German submarines obliges the Government to take measures of defense against the Teuton U-boats. The utilization, but not cancellation, of German vessels interned in Brazilian harbors is proposed. The text of the message follows:

"I have the honor to bring today to your knowledge confirmation of the information which we have received from the Brazilian legation at Paris concerning the sinking of another Brazilian merchantman by a German submarine."

"The entire nation is cognizant of the attitude which the Government adopted when Germany announced to all neutrals the establishment of a submarine blockade, restricting as it did the freedom of the seas, and extending, without distinction, to countries not engaged in the conflict the most violent process of warfare. The Brazilian Government then formulated a protest, and, after the sinking of the steamship Parana, broke off diplomatic relations with Germany."

"Today the sinking of a second steamship without warning and the menace of decreasing constantly our shipping and foreign commerce obliges the Government to put into practice measures of defense to be suggested by the high advisers of the national Congress."

"However, the Government, in submitting this matter for your consideration, does not attempt to escape the responsibility which is incumbent in it or to give frankly its opinion which it is its duty to do."

"The utilization of the German merchantmen interned in Brazilian seaports appears urgent to the Government. The idea of confiscation, however, is excluded, this being repugnant to the spirit of our laws as well as to the general feeling of the country."

"The utilization of these ships will be found justified by the principle of the convention signed at The Hague in October, 1907. The vessels will be held without compensation until we have been able to verify whether they are properties of a private character

(which even in time of war must be respected, and which Brazil will do) or if they belong to enterprises having some connection with the German Government."

"Whatever method is adopted, it is essential that the Government cannot suffer any delay in taking measures which are imposed at the same time by the public interest and by the dignity of the nation."

"WENCESLAO BRAZ," Nilo Pencaha, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, had a long conversation with Dr. Ruy Barbosa, a leading Brazilian statesman. A conference will be held today to discuss the question of the Government's foreign policy in which former President Rodriguez Alvez and the Vice-President of the republic will participate.

## ORGANIZATIONS FOR PROHIBITION

Many charitable organizations throughout Massachusetts have adopted resolves favoring national prohibition during the war. Following the action of the Associated Charities of Boston last month in passing resolutions to this effect the following organizations have taken similar action: Associated Charities of Newburyport, Quincy, Salem, Gloucester, Haverhill, Attleboro, Athol, Taunton, Worcester and Fall River, the Milton Service League, Medford Visiting Nurse Association, Brookline Friendly Society, Lawrence City Mission, Waltham Social Service League, New Bedford Charity Organization Society and the Newton Welfare Bureau.

These organizations took this position because of the large amount of food products consumed in the manufacture of distilled and fermented liquors, because of the necessity to protect the morals of the young men in the Army and Navy, and because of the present need to develop national efficiency to its highest point.

## WORKERS AGAINST DRAFT WARNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Criminal prosecution awaits persons who attempt to prevent registration under the War Army Bill by propaganda or otherwise. Attorney-General Gregory announced last night that his attention had been called to the circulation of propaganda designed to discourage registration and that the Government would deal vigorously with such cases. "Such action is a plain violation of the law," said Mr. Gregory, "and the Department of Justice is prepared to prosecute promptly any person guilty of such conduct."

**WOMEN'S CITY CLUB**  
Chairman of the standing committees of the Women's City Club of Boston have been elected by the executive committee as follows: Art and literary committee, Mrs. Henry Parkman; activities committee, Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins; finance committee, Mrs. Philip E. Endres; publicity committee, Mrs. Charles E. Swett; membership committee, Mrs. Sydney Dreyfus; reciprocal relations, Mrs. Charles H. Bond; house committee, Mrs. Miriam N. Loomis. Members of the committees will be elected within a fortnight.

**WORK HORSE PARADE**  
Starting at 9 a. m. the fifteenth annual work horse parade will be held on Wednesday. The horses will occupy both sides of Commonwealth Avenue, from Arlington Street to Massachusetts Avenue, and also the whole of Marlboro Street. The horses assemble at 8 a. m. The parade starts at 9 a. m. and will be over by 12:30 p. m. The prizes are awarded at the reviewing stand on Commonwealth Avenue, near Berkeley Street, and from there the horses proceed only to Arlington Street, where they will be dismissed.

**TWIN PEAKS BORE OPENED**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—There is now a smooth round hole through the Twin Peaks, says the Examiner. The excavation was finally completed and with a small amount of concrete work will be ready for the laying of the steel rails that will carry the cars into the Sunset and beach sections of the city. The rails for the work are now being unloaded from trains at the corporation yards, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness by Sept. 1 for the operation of street cars through the bore.

**DR. GRIMSHAW TO MAKE TOUR**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Robert Grimshaw, one of the founders of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, is to be sent to South America by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to study the market for metal-working and wood-working machines and allied manufactures. In preparation for the trip he is making a tour of several large cities.

**PROF. SANTAYANA MAY RETURN**  
Announcement is made of an effort to strengthen the philosophy department at Harvard by securing the return to service of Prof. George Santayana, one of the most noted of the Harvard philosophers of recent years. He was at Harvard from 1889 to 1912, when he resigned and went to Paris, where he has been living in retirement since.

**PARTIES UNITE ON FOOD BASIS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—All political party lines in Henry County, Ky., have been withdrawn for the period of the war, and the leaders of the dominant parties have organized an executive committee, not "to get out the vote," but "to get in the crops."

The parties have united on a platform, the only plank of which reads: "Raise More Food."

## LEGISLATURE OF 1917 IS PRAISED

Governor McCall in Statement  
Says It Responded Readily to  
Calls and Kept Expenditures  
Down to Minimum

Governor McCall, in a statement issued last night, commends the Legislature, recently prorogued, for responding readily to all calls made upon it for war resources, for keeping expenditures down to a minimum, for passing constructive legislation in the cases of the New Haven and the Boston Elevated, and declares to be wholly without foundation the charges that a late attempt was made to obtain a 6-cent fare for the Elevated in the financial relief measure which was passed in the closing hours of the session. The statement is as follows:

"The session of the Legislature which just ended has done some very good things. The cost of living steadily mounted during the winter and produced a condition very difficult to deal with. Then with the coming on of war there was a new necessity for extraordinary expense. The cost of maintaining the war efforts of the State in the different institutions was much greater than the year before. But the standard of living had to be maintained for these unfortunate people. Under these conditions it was absolutely out of the question to secure consideration of the social program which I recommended."

"Expenditures were kept down very well. The increases of salaries were in the aggregate very small exception where the lower paid employees were given slight increases, but less than had been given by nearly all private concerns. Otherwise, many of them would have had difficulty in keeping up an existence, and there was general consent upon all sides to the measure."

"Projects for new expenditures were kept down to the minimum. There was really constructive legislation in the case of the Boston Elevated and the New Haven railroad. I could not approve the bill which seemed certain to reach me to have the commonwealth issue bonds and buy the Cambridge subway, and at the last moment that provision was withdrawn and a bill passed which is just to everybody. As to the suggestion that there was an attempt to secure a 6-cent fare, it was wholly without foundation."

"The New Haven Road has been under the cloud of a floating debt for years. It now has an opportunity to do away with frequent bankers' commissions and substitute a contingent liability for a fixed charge. If it shall be able to do that its condition will be much more solid and it should be able to improve very much the service which it renders New England."

## RESERVE OFFICERS GIVEN COMMISSIONS

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—The officers reserve camp headquarters was particularly busy all day with an unusual amount of routine work. First Lieut. Kenneth P. Lord, United States Cavalry, assistant to the adjutant, swearing in 50 men as officers.

Three-fourths of the commissions were for New Yorkers. Those from New England being George A. Crothers, Sleeper, Allston, Mass., second lieutenant of infantry; Charles A. Roulett of Billerica, Mass., major of infantry; F. Gardner Perry, Newton, Mass., first lieutenant of coast artillery; Reginald K. Fessenden, Brookline, Mass., second lieutenant of infantry; Paul T. Calbron, New Canaan, Conn., first lieutenant; William D. Lambert, 1435 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, second lieutenant of infantry.

Two Massachusetts men were discharged today. They are Joseph M. Nyman, Wakefield, who is physically disqualified, and Richard C. Jacobs Jr. of Newton, who is discharged so that he may enlist in an engineer regiment for duty in France.

**RADCLIFFE COLLEGE**  
Stump speeches on some of the conflicting proposals of peace offered by the belligerents in the present war will be made in Agassiz House at Radcliffe College this afternoon. Miss Margaret Wheeler of Cambridge is in charge. The staff of the Radcliffe Daily Vacation School has been chosen. Miss Alice Stewart of Boston is principal. Miss Sylvia Carter will teach voice, Miss Marcia Holt of Cambridge industrial work and Miss Dorothy Mason of West Roxbury recreation. Miss Grace Walsh of Boston heads the committee for the junior-senior luncheon scheduled for June 9.

**B. & A. FREIGHT HANDLERS**  
Question of striking if a conference today or tomorrow fails to secure higher wages will be voted on at a special meeting of the members of Boston & Albany Freight Handlers Union, A. F. of L., Wednesday afternoon in Wells Memorial Hall. The men at the present time receive a wage of \$14.52 a week and are asking for about \$16.25. A few weeks ago the management voluntarily raised the wages from \$13.80 to the present scale.

**SIMMONS COLLEGE**  
Final examinations begin today at Simmons College continuing until next week. New Hampshire and New Jersey State clubs will go on a picnic

tomorrow evening. Officers of the Dormitory Government Association for next year are: President, Miss Verta Mills; secretary, Miss Katherine Rock; vice-president, Miss Rae Funsterwald, and treasurer, Miss Leonora Blanchard. Officers of the Y. W. C. A. are: President, Miss Marjorie Robertson; vice-president, Miss Adelaide Mason; secretary, Miss Marion Alcott, and treasurer, Miss Stella Morse. Miss Robertson is to be sent to the Silver Bay conference as a representative of the Y. W. C. A. and Miss Dorothy McKissick as delegate from the Musical and Student Government associations.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The conference on the international affairs of the United States, held by the Academy of Political Science in cooperation with the American Society of International Law and members of the American Bar Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce, opens at Long Branch tonight, with Martin H. Glynn presiding. Nicholas Murray Butler makes the opening address and Charles Evans Hughes speaks on the future of international law.

## McADOO DECORATES STATUES

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—When Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was in Milwaukee recently he was so impressed with the statue of Washington on Grand Avenue and of Kosciuszko, the Polish leader, in Kosciuszko Park, that after he returned to his hotel he purchased two large wreaths to decorate the monuments. The ceremony was simple, the Secretary baring his head and speaking a few words at each place.

## MORE ARMORIES FOR HAWAII

HONOLULU, H. T.—Appropriations for the construction of 26 National Guard armories are made in the loan fund bill now pending in the Legislature.

Measure	Reported to House	Passed by House	Passed by Senate	Approved by President	Present status
State of War Resolution	April 4	April 3	April 5	April 4	Law
General Deficiency	April 3	April 6	April 3	April 6	Law
Army Appropriation (\$273,046,000)	April 4	April 9	April 9	April 11	Law
Military Academy Appropriation	April 4	April 9	April 4	April 11	Before President
Sundry Civil Appropriation (\$156,293)	April 4	April 9	April 4	April 11	In conference committee
War Bond Bill (\$7,000,000,000)	April 11	April 16	April 14	April 17	Law
Foreign Enlistments	April 16	April 20	April 18	May 1	Law
Expionage-Neutrality	April 25	April 27	May 4	May 15	In conference committee
Enlarge Interstate Commerce Commission	April 27	April 17	May 5	April 22	Before House committee
Federal Reserve Act amendments	April 21	April 19	April 28	May 1	In conference committee
Selective Army	April 21	April 19	April 28	May 1	Law
Freight-Car Shortage	April 20	April 21	May 9	May 25	Before President
Inc. Strength of Navy and Marine Corps.	April 26	May 11	May 8	May 15	Law
War Budget (\$3,300,000,000)	April 30	May 15	May 2	May 19	In conference committee
Commander Shipping	April 30	April 30	May 7	April 29	Law
Food Conservation	May 12	May 7	.....	.....	Pending in House and Senate
War Revenue Bill (\$1,800,000,000)	May 9	.....	May 23	.....	Before Senate committee
Rivers and Harbors Appropriation	May 9	.....	.....	.....	Pending in House
Daylight Saving	May 9	.....	.....	.....	Pending in Senate
War Risk Insurance for Sailors	May 22	.....	May 22	.....	Before House committee

## PROGRESS OF WAR MEASURES

Congress Resents Imputations of  
Delay in Disposing of Im-  
portant Legislation Demand-  
ed Since the Session Began

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comment reaching the national capital from various sections of the United States to the effect that Congress is not making as rapid progress as it should on the program of war legislation, has provoked vigorous denial among senators and representatives. They declare that in the eight weeks ending Saturday, May 26, that have elapsed since the "War Congress" was convened by special presidential proclamation, the two branches have made remarkable progress.

The extraordinary session assembled on April 3, and four days later the resolution declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government had been passed by the two branches and had been signed by President Wilson. Before the House could begin the transaction of any business, however, it was necessary to organize by electing a Speaker and other officers. The Senate had held an extraordinary session in March, and therefore was fully organized for business when it met in April.

Just where the war program stands today is shown in the table appended, giving the dates upon which the several measures passed through their various stages, together with their status today. This tabulation shows only the more important measures which have been considered. To date there have been enacted into law by the "War Congress" about a score of measures, all signed by the President. Many more are pending, and bid fair to keep Congress in session well into the summer, if not longer.

Commenting on the progress of Congress, Majority Leader Martin of the

Senate said: "The present extraordinary session of Congress has been marked by a greater volume of legislation, and the enactment of measures of more momentous import than have ever been considered in any similar period of the parliamentary history of the country. The Senate committees have made 67 reports on bills and resolutions, and those of the House have made 50 reports. The Senate, moreover, has passed every bill which it has received from the House."

"This record of achievement speaks for itself. Congress owes it to the country to carefully consider every piece of legislation which is offered, whether it be important or not. Notwithstanding this, the past 45 days have been crowded with action of far-reaching importance, and the next 45 days will probably find as much more work behind us. The foundation already has been laid for the passage of the remaining measures on the war program."

## JAPANESE WORK IN MEDITERRANEAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Japanese fleet, composed of battleships, fast cruisers and destroyers, under command of Vice-Admiral Tetsutaro Sate, operating in the Mediterranean in cooperation with the French and British fleets, has destroyed 15 German submarines and three Austrian warships, according to a special cable to the New World, a Japanese paper published here.

It is also learned from Japanese sources here that Japan has sent a battle cruiser to Vancouver presumably to convey to Japan the United States Commission to Russia. Elaborate plans are being made by the Japanese Government and citizens for the entertainment and escort of the members of this commission while they are within Japanese jurisdiction.

## HARVARD BACCALAUREATE

President A. Lawrence Lowell will deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Harvard University in Appleton Chapel on Sunday, June 17, at 4 p. m.

## NAVAL STRENGTH SHOWS INCREASE

Enlistments Recently Have Added  
Approximately 50 Per  
Cent to Number Enrolled a  
Year Ago—Colleges Respond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A naval reserve force of approximately 25,000, almost half as large in numbers as the regular Navy was a year ago, has been created in the past few months. At the last complete report 19,347 men and 725 women had been enlisted and about 3500 officers enrolled, and the new enlistments in the last 10 days make the total about 25,000. This force includes the fleet naval reserve, the naval reserve, the naval auxiliary reserve, the naval reserve flying corps, the volunteer naval reserve, the naval coast defense reserve, and the women enlisted for special duty.

The largest number of enlistments are in the first and third districts, with headquarters at Boston and New York, respectively, with each about 4200; the second, Newport, R. I., shows a total of 2500; the fourth, Philadelphia, 2500, and the fifth, Norfolk, 1500. These figures are approximate, based on the latest returns.

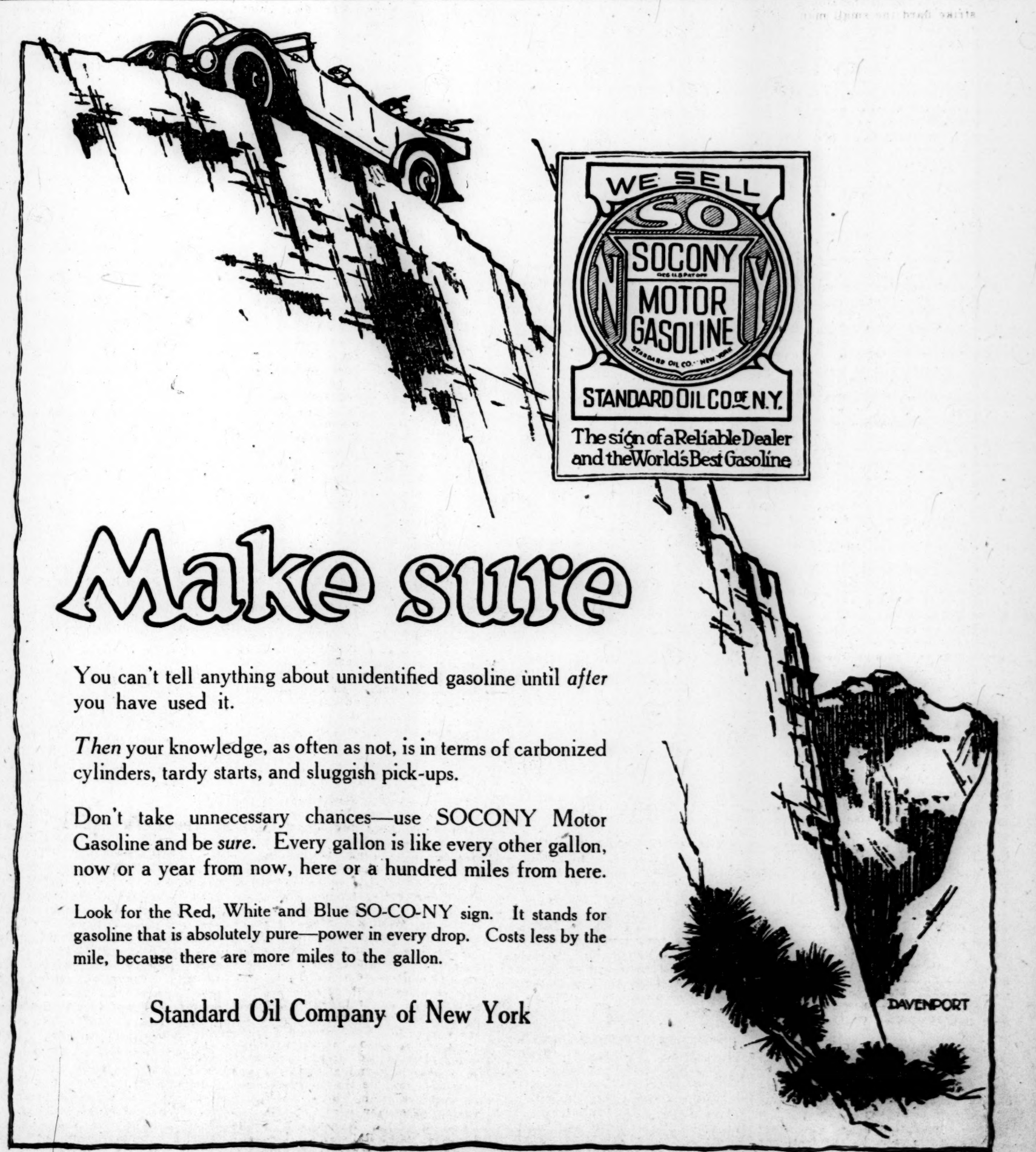
Hundreds of sailors, fishermen and seafaring men have been enlisted, and yachtsmen, motorboat owners and others with some experience have joined the coast defense reserve. This force seems to have a special attraction for college men, nearly every college and university in the East, and many in the West and South, furnishing recruits. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, Cornell and Brown being among those most largely represented. Nearly all the members of one entire class from Cornell went to Newport and enlisted as seamen.

Most of the men in the reserve would be required for the coast patrol fleet, which includes mine-sweepers, mine-layers, submarine chasers, patrol boats of various classes, and which will embrace hundreds of vessels required for coast defense. In addition, the reserve will furnish men for guard duty at navy yards, magazine, storehouses and other points, and for the crews of merchantmen taken over by the Government.

Nearly all the 725 women enlisted are engaged in clerical duties, and rank as yeomen.

## CANADA WOODEN SHIP FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—A loan of \$10,000,000 has been announced by the Canadian Government to assist in financing the construction of wooden ships in British Columbia.



**WE SELL**  
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## TWO SPANISH STEAMERS SUNK

Cause of Loss of Mail Steamer Unknown—Enthusiastic Gathering in Madrid Expresses Sympathy With the Allies

LONDON, England (Monday)—An official communication issued on Sunday evening tells of the sinking of the Spanish steamer C. De Elzaguirre. It omits the point of origin of the information, which was filed on Saturday at 5 p. m., but indicates a loss of approximately 80 persons. The official statement says:

"The Spanish mail steamer C. De Elzaguirre's boat, containing her second officer, an apprentice, 18 members of the crew and two passengers has reached here. The captain and the remainder of the crew and passengers have not been accounted for. The cause of the sinking is not known. She carried about 40 passengers and a crew of 60."

The C. De Elzaguirre, a vessel of 4376 tons gross, is owned by the Cia. Transatlantica de Barcelona. She was last reported as having left Barcelona in April for Manila by way of Cape Town.

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Señor Garcia Prieto, the Spanish Premier, on Sunday announced that the Spanish steamship Begona had been sunk.

The Begona was a vessel of 2862 tons gross, and was built at Middlesbrough in 1896. She was 305 feet long and had a beam of 42 feet. She was owned in Bilbao.

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—A gathering of the elements in Madrid favorable to the Entente Allies was held on Sunday morning at the Plaza de Toros. There was great enthusiasm on the part of the people, who were estimated to number 25,000.

A counterdemonstration by Germanophiles was forbidden by the authorities in order to prevent possible disturbances. Conspicuous among the decorations were the names of 36 torpedoed Spanish vessels in huge letters. The speakers included all the leaders of the Progressive Party in Spain.

Miguel Unamuno, former rector of Salamanca University, provoked applause when he declared that the liberal objects of the Allies in the war were demonstrated by the entry into it of the "great American democracy."

The meeting ended with the adoption of a resolution asking the Premier to make public a declaration of Spain's sympathy with the Allies.

## FRANCE ASKS FOR AMERICAN MINERS

PARIS, France (Monday)—Albert Clavelle, Undersecretary of Transportation in the French Cabinet, who has just completed an inspection of the railroads, canals and highways in the region recently evacuated by the Germans, says that the American engineers who are coming to work on the French railroads should have tools and equipments, not only for railroads, but also for repairing canals and bridges, and should have in their ranks men familiar with that kind of work.

"The reopening of the canals is most important. They must be made ready for traffic immediately in order to relieve the congestion on railway lines," he says. "The American engineers may be of immense service to us in this work. They must, however, bring with them the necessary labor, as only inefficient and unskilled workmen are available here now."

"If America could send us a coal-mining contingent, in addition to the Engineering Corps, it would be a great boon to us. It should be headed by men capable of directing necessary repairs to mines and organizing intensified production, and if including coal miners, would directly result in releasing for transportation of other necessities ships now bringing coal to France to make good the lessened production of our mines."

## PORTUGAL'S ACTS IN WAR EXPLAINED

LISBON, Portugal (Monday)—The Government has recently been subjected to considerable criticism from political opponents who have seized upon the privations of the moment and the cessation of German ships to England as motives for attack.

The Premier, Dr. Costa, has now replied to these criticisms in the Senate, and in course of his speech proved clearly that if Portugal had not intervened in the war her situation would have been worse instead of better, since all of what coal, sulphur, cotton and other important supplies had been received were ceded to her by an ally.

As to the cessation of German ships, the Premier declared he would have handed them to England in any case as that would have been his simple duty as a representative of England's ally.

## PARTICULARS OF GERMAN AIR RAID

LONDON, England (Monday)—The following report on Friday night's air raid was made by Lord French on Saturday.

"A large squadron of enemy aircraft—about 16—attacked southeast England between 5:15 and 6:30 o'clock

last evening; bombs were dropped at a number of places, but nearly all the damage occurred in one town, where some bombs fell into the streets, causing considerable casualties among the civil population. Some shops and houses also were seriously damaged.

"The total casualties reported by the police from all districts are: Killed, 76; injured, 174.

"Of the killed 27 were women and 23 were children, while 43 women and 19 children were injured.

"Airlanes of the Royal Flying Corps went in pursuit, and the raiding aircraft were engaged by fighting squadrons of the Royal Naval Air Service from Dunkirk on their return journey. The Admiralty reports that three enemy airplanes were shot down by the latter."

## OTTAWA DOES HONOR TO HER BRITISH GUEST

(Continued from page one)

Rice, Lieutenant-Colonel Bridges, Sir Eric Drummond, Ian Malcolm, M. P.; Major Spender-Clay, M. P.; Fleet Master Lawford, Mr. C. Dornier of the British Foreign Office, Stephen McKenna, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of Customs at New York, and Maurice Peterson, and two Scotland Yard detectives, who were traveling with the party.

Outside the station a guard of honor from the overseas company of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, under command of Captain Harris and Lieutenants Cooper and Day, received the guests, and a mounted escort from the Royal Canadian Dragoons, with Lieutenant Warren in command, was stationed a little farther from the exit.

Mounted police led the party to the Parliament buildings. Mr. Balfour's motor being escorted by the mounted guard of the Royal Canadian Dragoons. Premier Hearst read the address of welcome, and Mayor Church followed with a tribute on behalf of the City Council.

Mr. Balfour's reply was brief. He expressed appreciation of the reception given him, and in referring to the part Toronto had played in the war he said the British Empire profoundly valued those services as an example to all posterity.

"You are associated in a struggle never before equaled in the world," he continued, "and I rejoice that in this greatest effort for civilization and freedom the British Empire is engaged in every one of its constituent parts, and surely not the least of these is Canada."

At a luncheon tendered Mr. Balfour at the King Edward, Major-General Oryan of New York and other military officers who are spending the week end in Toronto were present.

## Degree for Mr. Balfour

University of Toronto Confers a LL. D. Upon British Visitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Before one of the most notable gatherings ever assembled in Convocation Hall, the University of Toronto on Saturday conferred the degree of LL. D. on the Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Lloyd George Cabinet.

There was a full attendance of the Senate and those on the platform included Sir William Meredith, Sir William Mulock, President Falconer, Sir John Hendrie and Sir John Gibson.

President Falconer, in introducing Mr. Balfour to Chancellor Sir William Meredith for the conferring of the degree, alluded to the many important positions the British statesman had filled with great success and declared he was one whose career had been marked with many notable achievements.

Mr. Balfour expressed his deep thanks and appreciation. He did not accept the honor as entirely personal, he said, but as a mark of respect to the government he represented.

He praised the great part the university had taken in the war and paid tribute to the valor of the Canadian troops and the generosity of Canadian citizens.

## SHELL INCIDENT TO BE INQUIRED INTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation into the causes of the mishap aboard the armed merchant steamer Mongolia, which resulted fatally to two nurses, was ordered today by the Senate. The inquiry will be made by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

During discussion of Senator Frelinghuysen's resolution requesting the inquiry, Senator Swanson, acting chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, said that since the Mongolia incident all the old shells had been removed from the armed merchant ships, so that there were now no such shells afloat. He declared, however, that the mishap was not due to defective shells, but to a peculiar course taken by a piece of metal from a six-inch gun; that the metal struck the water and rebounded aboard the steamer.

## LI CHING HSI NEW PREMIER OF CHINA

PEKIN, China (Sunday)—By a vote of 388 to 75 the House of Representatives has approved the nomination of Li Ching Hsi, the Minister of Finance, as Premier, to succeed Tuan Chi Jui, who was dismissed last Wednesday by President Li Yuan Hung. Wu Ting-fang, formerly Minister at Washington, and now acting Premier, was loudly applauded when he appeared in the chamber to submit the nomination. The Senate is expected to approve the nomination, and it is probable that a Coalition Cabinet will receive the sanction of Congress within a few days.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

forces. In the Champagne the artillery duel was lively west of Suippes. Army group of Duke Albrecht: There was nothing of importance.

Aviation: Fifteen enemy aviators were shot down yesterday. Lieutenant Voss gained his thirtieth victory over opponents in aerial encounters. Eastern theater: There was varying firing activity in certain sectors. There were no important fighting operations.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—A British official communiqué reports the repulse of hostile raiding parties last night northwest of Cherisy and south of Lens and the capture of prisoners. Successful raids were also carried out north of Arras and near Wytschaete, the British troops reaching the German support lines and capturing between 20 and 30 prisoners.

The British official communication issued Sunday evening says:

"During the afternoon we gained further ground by a local attack in the neighborhood of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles. We secured a few prisoners in the course of patrol encounters early this morning near the Cojeul River."

Three German airplanes were brought down in the fighting of yesterday and eight others were driven down out of control. Four of our airplanes are missing.

The text of the statement issued on Sunday afternoon follows:

"A successful raid was carried out by our troops last night northwest of St. Quentin. Several of the enemy troops were killed and 18 were taken prisoner. Our casualties were two men wounded."

A local hostile attack east of Loos was repulsed. The enemy artillery showed considerable activity during the night against our positions south of the River Scarpe.

Sunday—The British communiqué report issued yesterday says that the British line advanced slightly on Saturday west and northwest of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles. A successful raid was also carried out northwest of Wytschaete, prisoners being taken. In addition to five German aeroplanes were brought down and five others driven out of control. Five British aeroplanes are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—A French official communiqué reports that German attacks were twice repulsed at the Casque and the Teton, a third attempt this morning being also stopped. A German attempted coup de main against Mont Blond also failed. In the region of Uffholtz, in Alsace, a French detachment penetrated to the enemy second line and captured prisoners. Air activity was very considerable yesterday, and last night enemy machines dropped bombs near Baccarat, Nancy and Pont St. Vincent, doing important damage. The French air squadron made numerous flights, dropping nearly five tons of bombs, especially in the Champagne and in the region of Thionville. Nine enemy machines were brought down and two forced to land in the French lines and two others badly hit were forced to land in the enemy lines.

The official communication issued on Sunday evening by the War Office reads:

"In Champagne, after a violent bombardment, the enemy forces this morning threw forward two attacks, one on Teton and the other to the east of Teton. At first they succeeded in penetrating our line. Our counter-attack, however, enabled us to recapture the whole of the lost ground."

In the afternoon a third attack, preceded by strong artillery preparation, was started, but the enemy forces were thrown back immediately.

Considerable artillery activity prevailed in Champagne. The day was comparatively quiet on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: Slight artillery activity is reported in the region of Ramsbeck and Dixmude. The artillery activity was greater in the direction of Hel Sas. Bomb fighting also took place in that sector.

Eastern theater: On the Serbian front yesterday the customary artillery struggle was reported. In some fighting on advance elements we have made prisoners. Our aviators dropped 34 bombs on the enemy campments on this front.

On the 26th instant British aviators bombed with success German positions near Livanovo, north of Petrovitch. There is nothing important to report from the whole of the front.

The text of the French official statement issued on Sunday reads:

"An attack made by the Germans on our trenches north of Moulou de Daffaux failed under our fire. In this sector, as well as on the Plateau of California and in the region of the crests north of Naur-y and Moronvilliers, the artillery struggle became violent during the night."

Aviation: During the day four German airplanes were shot down. Our bombardment squadrons in the night of May 26-27 dropped 3300 kilograms of projectiles on military establishments and works of the enemy forces.

Several fires, one of them very violent, broke out in the bombed buildings. A number of projectiles also were dropped on the aviation grounds of Colmar and Sissonne and on the German camps in the region of Laon.

Sunday—The French communiqué reports on Saturday intermittent artillery actions on the greater part of the front, being somewhat lively west

of Vauxaillon and in the Champagne, in the sector of Mont Haut and Teton. An enemy coup de main against a small post northeast of Vauxaillon completely failed. North of Cerny, French batteries dispersed gatherings of enemy forces.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—An official statement issued on Sunday by the Russian War Department says:

"Western, Rumanian and Caucasian fronts: There was the usual reciprocal firing. On May 25 our airplanes made a raid on the railway station at Pinsk, where they dropped six bombs. It was observed that they hit the railway line and caused an outbreak of fire in the western part of the town."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian official statement issued on Sunday reads:

"During the fourth day of the furious battle on the Carso the positions occupied on the southern part of the plateau were extended by the untiring efforts of our troops. The positions already captured in the other sectors were firmly maintained."

An artillery action all along the line continued fiercely from sunrise until evening. In the afternoon between the coast and Jamiano our infantry by a brilliant assault succeeded in reaching a point beyond the railway from Monfalcone to Duino, northeast of San Giovanni, and carried the strongly fortified Hill 415 southwest of Medeazza. They established themselves a few hundred yards from the village. During this action some of our infantry reached the enemy guns, capturing a field battery of 10 guns with ammunition and 812 prisoners, including 34 officers.

North of Jamiano violent attacks and counterattacks followed in succession all day, supported by artillery fire.

Kostanjevica also was reached and passed, but the persistent and concentrated shelling by a number of enemy batteries compelled us to evacuate ground there. We maintained a hold on the western boundary."

In the area east and north of Gorizia the artillery action was intense. We held the basins of Gargaro and Britovo, with which the enemy forces supply Centro."

In the Plava sector infantry of Udine brigade and the Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth regiments brilliantly carried the heights at the head of the Pallio Valley, thus connecting our Mont Cucco lines with those on Hill 363. They took 438 prisoners, including 10 officers, and one gun, two trench mortars and seven machine guns.

Our aircraft continued their successful bombing raids on the enemy communications. The railway station at San Lucia, south of Tolmino was severely damaged. Our machines all returned safely. During the air fighting above Britovo an enemy machine was brought down. Another fell in flames near Vertobico."

Sunday—The official statement issued on Saturday reads:

"Heavy fighting continues on the Carso, where our gallant troops yesterday carried another strongly fortified enemy position, capturing 3500 prisoners and much war material."

After intense military preparation, lasting until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, infantry of the Seventh Army Corps vigorously attacked and carried the network of trenches extending from the mouth of the Timave River to a point east of Jamiano and took possession of the heights between Flondar and Medeazza. Further north, after severe hand-to-hand fighting, the enemy defenses at the labyrinth east of Boscomallo were broken and Hill 220, southeast of the village, and trenches around Kostanjevica were taken."

The operations on the northern sector of the Carso were confined almost exclusively to artillery actions. We extended our positions on Hill 174, north of Tivoli."

The fighting was very heavy in the Vodice area, where the enemy made every effort to dislodge us from the important point, Hill 652, which, however, remained firmly in our possession."

After violent artillery preparation dense masses of the enemy forces yesterday again attempted repeatedly and stubbornly to attack our lines. The splendid resistance of our troops maintained our position and the enemy forces were time after time driven back with heavy loss, leaving more than 300 prisoners in our hands."

In the Plava zone we have made further progress on the slopes of Hill 363, in the direction of Vercor."

The number of prisoners captured so far on the Julian front from the 14th instant to yesterday is 22,419, including 487 officers."

Our airmen in great numbers over the enemy back lines yesterday, bombed railway works, ammunition dumps and batteries and attacked enemy infantry on the march with machine guns. All the airmen returned safely. One enemy machine was brought down."

DEPORTATION OF BELGIANS

HAVRE, France (Monday)—The Belgian authorities gave out a copy yesterday of an order served by the Germans on the city of Mons, as show-announced that deportations had been stopped at the request of the Pope. The order, which was dated April 15, required Mons to furnish 600 young men at a German cavalry barracks before noon of the following day, equipped with clothing, shoes, and provisions. The city was notified that it must pay 300 marks for every man not furnished. The Belgian authorities say the indications are that the deportations will be extended to women, as the Germans are taking a census which includes women and girls as well as men."

## STATE GUARDS MUSTERING IN

So Far 68 of 96 Companies Organized in Various Places Have Entered Service and Uniforms Now Being Issued

So far 68 state guard companies have been mustered into service out of 96 companies formed. The companies are organized under the State Guard Act which passed the Legislature April 5 and immediately became law, calling for the mustering into service of 8000 men in the various cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The minimum membership in these companies is 60, the maximum 75. Members in the state guard, while on duty, will receive the same pay as that of the national guardsmen, ranging upwards from the privates' pay of 50 cents a day.

Under the act, which was so designed that it would not conflict with the enlistment requirements of the National Guard and of the selective draft, only single men over 35, or married men over 30 are eligible. The act was framed and passed as a result of a special message sent by Governor McCall to the Legislature, March 22.

The State guard is designed to take the place of the National Guard during its absence from the State on war duty as part of the regular army. Members of the State guard, on being sworn in at the muster, when their company is accepted for service, undertake, therefore, to serve until the return of the National Guard companies to the State.

Furthermore, the members of the State guard are subject to service anywhere within the Commonwealth, not in their home communities only. In this respect there has been some confusion, as it has been thought that each company would serve only in its own town or city. While such would be the case with the so-called home guard companies which are not recognized by the State until they are mustered in as State guard companies, the members of the State guard must hold themselves in readiness for service anywhere within the State for any duties the National Guard would be called on to do, such as responding to riot calls, putting cities under martial law, etc.

Provisions are being made by the State to equip all these 8000 auxiliary soldiers. Uniforms are being issued to the companies as they muster in. These uniforms resemble those of the National Guardsmen except in insignia. A movement is on foot in Congress to secure the release by the War Department of 340,000 Krag rifles now in the possession of the Government, but not being used, and not to be used for the State guard companies throughout the United States. Senator Lodge and Congressman Olney of Massachusetts are working for the release of these arms as a result of the appeals of Col. Butler Ames, who was appointed by the Governor to take charge of the organization and administration of the State guard movement.

The State guard companies drill in halls, Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums, town halls, and in some cases in the State armories, where the armories are not already in full use by the National Guardsmen.

## POSTAL MEN MAY TAKE \$200,000 IN THE LIBERTY LOAN

Several Speakers Address Large Gathering at a Meeting Held in Faneuil Hall

United States postal employees of the Boston district will probably take \$100,000 worth of the Liberty Loan bonds, and perhaps \$200,000, Postmaster William F. Murray said in the course of his talk at a meeting of the employees held last evening in Faneuil Hall in the interests of the loan. The speakers were Postmaster Murray, Bartholomew Griffin, State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill, William T. Reed of the Federal Reserve Bank, Vice-President Preston S. Cotton of the Morris Plan Bank, Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Reed said this was the biggest loan ever placed in America and its success depends on the average citizen—not on the banks. He said the terms were such that anybody could get a share in a bond if he chose.

Mr. Griffin said it was important the people should be awakened to the seriousness of the war and the importance of subscribing to the Liberty bonds at once. Aside from the sentiment, he said, the bonds were the best security in the country, as all the wealth of the United States was behind them.

"In ordinary time," said Mr. Griffin, "we think of the State and nation as something abstract, with which we have little to do. But in this hour the State is personified and we hear him say: 'It is I who fed, and taught and guarded you through the years; now I turn to you for assistance or I perish.' This country must fight; it must farm; it must mine. We must save the day in food, in fuel, in ships."

He pointed out that the banks at this time should be relieved of the necessity of taking the bonds as the bank money was needed to conduct the business of the country, and added: "The measure of our oversubscription to the loan is going to be the measure of our strength. This loan is going to be our answer to Germany as well as our response to Uncle Sam."

It is reported that every postal employee in the Arlington and Belmont

## CITIZENS TO BE DRAFT POLICE

United States Provost Marshal General Plans to Have Public Inform on Slackers as Matter of Patriotic Duty

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under a plan completed today by the provost marshal general's office every citizen of the Nation is made virtually a policeman to discover men of military age who do not register. Announcements are being sent to sheriffs of more than 3200 counties that it is the duty of every citizen to give information of persons failing to register or registering falsely for selective service. After the information is in the hands of the sheriff the local authorities will act. Severe penalties are imposed for evasion of registration.

As an added argument to the civic police force, the Provost Marshal-General pointed out that every person who does not register throws the burden of service upon another man. Officials believe this alone will result in sufficient incentive to the people to expose evaders. In some states governors already have ordered all police officers to stop men of military age on the streets after registration day and demand to see their registration certificate.

Officials believe the severe penalty, without the alternative of a fine, will draw every man to the registration booths. To further discourage would-be slackers, different Government "war agencies" are announcing their intention to employ no men of conscriptable age.

Since the selective service law went into effect, Washington has been overrun with men subject to service who have attempted to get permanent work for the Government. The Government, however, will have none of them in the Red Cross organization, food administration department or other newly created agencies under the war régime.

CHAIRMAN DENMAN URGES WOODEN SHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Replying to Major-General Goethals' declaration that the Shipping Board's wooden ship program is hopeless, Chairman Denman of the board issued a statement declaring that with the most successful steel building campaign possible there still will be need for 1000 wooden ships. Referring directly to General Goethals' speech at a dinner in New York Friday night, Mr. Denman said:

"We believe that the committees of Congress, and not a public dinner with the head of the steel trust, are the places for the discussion of matters of policy with regard to ship-building."

The Shipping Board has but one purpose in its activities in Washington at the present time. That is to use its utmost endeavors and powers to defeat the submarine campaign of the German Empire. No person or any interested group of capitalists can draw any one of us into a controversy with General Goethals, nor do we think the General is seeking it.

"If all the ships that can be built within the next 18 months are built, there still would be need for 1000 wooden ships to make good the deficit in our merchant tonnage, though the German rate of destruction is reduced to half that established in the month of April."

"I have deep faith that the resources of the American and Allied naval officers and inventors will destroy the submarine. Until that time we must keep the Allies fed and munitioned with fleets constantly diminished by the torpedo."

BIBLE BILL FAILS TO PASS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Champions of a bill making it lawful to read the Bible in the public schools of the State of Florida have not given up hope of ultimately passing the measure although it failed to pass a roll call in the Senate Wednesday following a lively general debate.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING

New officers of the Epworth League chapters of the Methodist churches of West Boston will be given a reception at the Daniel Dorchester Memorial Church tonight. The group includes the organizations from Walpole, Norwood, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, Dedham, Hyde Park, West Roxbury and Roslindale.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Representatives of the National Education Association are in Atlanta completing plans for the annual convention of that body which will be held here next February.

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## ITALY'S ENVOY PLEDGES FAITH

Prince of Udine in Placing  
Wreath on Tomb of Washing-  
ton Asserts That No Separate  
Peace Will Be Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The members of the Italian War Mission, having made a pilgrimage on Sunday down the Potomac River to Mt. Vernon, the shrine of American patriotism, and there paid homage to the memory of George Washington, laying a wreath on the tomb, they are now ready to begin a series of formal conferences with officials of the Government regarding coordinate action in the war.

The Prince of Udine and Senator Guglielmo Marconi took a prominent part in the proceedings.

"In the name of my august cousin, the King of Italy," said the Prince of Udine, before laying on Washington's tomb a great bronze wreath, which he brought from Rome, "and in the name of all the people of Italy, I wish solemnly to declare, in this place, sacred to the American Nation, that we shall never lay down our arms until our liberty and the liberties of the peoples who are suffering with us, shall be rendered safe against all surprises and all violence and at the same time I affirm once more that our victory must be that of progress and of justice."

The members of the Italian Mission and others making the pilgrimage with them, including six of the nine members of President Wilson's Cabinet, made the journey to Mt. Vernon on the naval yacht Mayflower. In the party, beside all the members of the Italian Mission and the Americans assigned to the party, were the Italian Ambassador, members of the Italian Embassy, Winston Churchill, Secretary and Mrs. Lansing, Secretary and Mrs. Baker, Secretary and Mrs. Houston, Secretary and Mrs. Redfield, Secretary and Mrs. Wilson, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Hurless and the Misses Winterhalter, Major-General and Mrs. Bliss, Major-General and Mrs. Burnett, Speaker Champ Clark and Mrs. Clark, Senators Lodge and Martin, Senator and Mrs. Overman, Representative and Mrs. Mann, Representative Butler and Representative and Mrs. Padgett.

On arrival at Mt. Vernon the visitors went direct to the tomb. Secretary Daniels introduced the Prince of Udine, who spoke as follows:

"We come today upon a devout pilgrimage to the tomb of your great national hero. The wreath, which we have brought from Rome, is such as used to be offered to Roman heroes; it represents the homage of the Italian nation to the man who symbolizes their purest traditions and most noble aspirations of the American spirit."

"We cannot avoid a feeling of sadness when we behold all around us the most civilized nations on earth, dragged by powerful oligarchies into this colossal war, than which there has never been a greater or one more abounding in sorrow."

"But the fact that we have gathered here today bears witness to the purity of our sentiments and to the nobility of our sacrifices. It bears witness, moreover, to feelings deepened to dominate events and to overcome grief. As sailors on a stormy night look toward a far-shining light which they can only reach by painful and difficult efforts, so do we today turn our eyes toward our heroes."

"So great a war and such deep sorrow should not be without the beneficial results for humanity. We feel that to establish a fuller human life, a nobler union of mankind, we should let ourselves be ruled, as regards all the nations and even as regards our enemies, by that sense of justice which inspired your hero."

"Therefore, we come to this tomb to seek purification. His noble, austere figure tells us that we must bear everything in war, that we must be ever audacious, and that we must never shrink from any sacrifice. He conquered forces which seemed invincible; he did not hesitate in the face of any danger, nor was any obstacle great enough to arrest him. But after victory was obtained he willed the triumph of democracy and of justice."

"Thus, too, did our national heroes work. Their names are as sacred to you as the names of your heroes are sacred to us. And today at the tomb of George Washington, while we reaffirm our promise never to hesitate in war and to offer to our just cause our fortunes and our persons, we affirm solemnly that we look upon war as a necessary via dolorosa which leads to universal justice and peace."

"I desire to make myself the interpreter of those sentiments from which the house of Savoy has always derived its strength and which today form its prestige. In the name of my august cousin, the King of Italy, and in the name of all the people of Italy, I wish solemnly to declare, in this place sacred to the American nation, that we shall never lay down our arms until our liberty, and the liberties of the peoples who are suffering with us, shall be rendered safe against all surprises and all violence, and at the same time, I affirm once more that our victory must be that of progress and of justice. May the spirit of George Washington watch over us and light us on our way."

Mr. Marconi was then introduced and spoke as follows: "There is little I can add to the noble and sincere sentiments expressed by his royal highness, the Prince of Udine, chief of Italy's mission to the United States. A time when we are all fighting for the principles of liberty and justice is most fit to honor the memory of one

who gave his whole life to the realization of the freedom of his country and of his people."

"The name of George Washington, the first President of the United States, is inseparably linked with a memorable epoch. He adorned that epoch by his talents and by the nobility of his character, which played so great a part in winning the independence of his country. The high ideals of human justice which inspired his life and which gave him the faith necessary to surmount every obstacle and win, are those for which all the allied nations must fight."

"Italy is fighting valiantly by the side of her allies, but I am sure that she could not so fight if her people were not convinced that it was for triumph of those democratic principles which are the life and hope of all progressive communities. The fellow-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
from photograph from Underwood & Underwood

GUGLIELMO MARCONI  
Italian Senator and inventor, member of the Italian mission to the United States.

ship of America in the struggle is dear and welcome to all the Allies, but particularly to Italy. Italians and Americans both have had to fight and to fight hard for their rights and their independence. Millions of Italians have enjoyed the hospitality of America, have contributed by their labor to its development, and have been able to appreciate its freedom.

"All of us who have been constrained to draw the sword, whether in the old world or in the new, are inflexibly resolved that the cause of right shall prevail. The great figure of General and President George Washington stands for right which has prevailed, his spirit lives in America and in the world today and it found renewed expression in the beautiful and sterling message of President Wilson. That is why we desired to come to this historic spot to do honor to the memory of your great soldier and statesman, who, although he was the first in war, was also the first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

### HEAD OF EQUIPMENT DIVISION

John R. Simpson of Boston has been chosen head of the equipment division of the Ordnance Department of the War Department of the United States, which purchases and distributes all equipment for the infantry and cavalry of the Army. Mr. Simpson is vice-president and merchandise manager of the William Filene's Sons Company, and has long been connected with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, having been chairman of its committee on Americanization of immigrants. He has received a major's commission and will begin operation with an appropriation of \$132,000,000 already provided by Congress.

### NEW LOUISIANA SHIPYARD

MORGAN CITY, La.—Work has been started on a shipbuilding plant at Berwick, which will employ 500 men, and be able to turn out ships of tonnage as high as 3000. Morgan City and Berwick already have three shipyards, all running at capacity, so that the new establishment will serve to increase an industry already well established in this part of Louisiana. It will be open for work in July.

### BRAZIL DENIED REQUEST

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The recent petition of the Brazilian Marine Federation to the Government to prohibit Brazilian vessels passing through the zone declared to be blocked by Germany, met with a refusal, the Minister of Marine stating that no interference in Brazilian commerce with countries with which she has commercial relations could be tolerated.

### EXHIBITION OF DRAWING

Exhibition of new problems in color, design and illustrative drawing in the public schools will be made at the Prince School at the corner of Newbury and Exeter streets beginning next Thursday and continuing to June 15 every school day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. The purpose is to show results of experimental work carried out this year in the elementary schools of certain districts.

### DEMURRAGE RATES RAISED

ATLANTA, Ga.—Determined that no car shortage shall develop because of cars held for speculation in this State, the Georgia Railroad Commission has more than doubled the demurrage rates on cars in Georgia. The new schedule is effective June 1.

## EXTRA PAY ACT DOUBT CLEARED

Enactment by Massachusetts  
Legislature of Measure Design-  
nating Date From Which Ben-  
efits May Date Aids Situation

Noncommissioned officers and enlisted men in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, as well as those in the Massachusetts National Guard who have been mustered in the Federal service subsequent to Feb. 3, 1917, the date of the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany, may benefit by the acts of this year's Legislature providing for an extra \$10 a month and not more than \$40 a month for dependents of these men. This extra pay and aid for dependents is to be given irrespective of the amount they receive from the Federal Government.

For the purpose of making the two acts mentioned more clear and to establish a uniform date from which persons enlisting in the regular branch of the service and the volunteer may receive benefits from the acts, Richard R. Flynn, Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, recommended to legislators that a measure be enacted. The measure was advanced through its several readings in both houses on Friday and late that night signed by Governor McCall.

Some doubts arose as to whether the acts applied to men in the regular forces. Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer, has been withholding payments under the "Extra Pay" Act to men in the Army and Navy, pending an opinion from the Attorney-General, though Commissioner Flynn has been making payments to them under the "Dependents' Act" since March 24, interpreting this measure as applying to them. From the War Department he received a communication saying that on March 24, 1917, President Wilson issued his first order for more men in the Navy.

That part of the "Dependents' Act" interpreted variously, reads as follows:

"Any city or town may raise money by taxation or otherwise, and, if necessary, expend the same by the officers authorized by law to furnish State and military aid, for the benefit of the wife, widow, children under 16 years of age, or any child dependent by reason of physical or mental incapacity, or the actually dependent parents, brothers and sisters, of any inhabitant of such city or town, having a residence and actually residing therein, who has enlisted, and responded to the call of the President or War Department, or hereafter shall duly be enlisted, and who has been or shall be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as a part of the quota of this Commonwealth, which may be called for service in the United States or in any foreign country."

In the "Extra Pay Act" the portion in dispute reads as follows:

"There shall be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to each noncommissioned officer, soldier and sailor, who has been, or is hereafter, mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as a part of the quota of this Commonwealth for service in the United States or in any foreign country, the sum of \$10 per month."

The "Extra Pay Act" is to be in effect until Jan. 15, 1918, unless the measure will be void on the date of termination. The other act is to be in effect until Jan. 15, 1919, unless the service is sooner terminated.

The Sixth, Ninth and Second regiments of the Massachusetts National Guard and the Massachusetts Naval Militia, were mustered into the Federal service on different dates. The calls of the President for more troops in the regular forces also were on different dates. The new law makes a uniform date, by naming Feb. 3, and specifically states that men in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall benefit.

There is still a question, however, as to whether the bill providing for relief for dependents applies to women who enlist in the regular forces. This is a question which the Attorney-General will have to decide, according to Commissioner Flynn.

### Marine Corps Shortage

Selective Draft Army May Furnish  
Men to Fill Up the Ranks

Selections from the Selective Draft Army may be made to fill the ranks of the Marine Corps, according to Maj. William H. Parker, U. S. M. C., in view of the small number of recruits that are being received for this branch of the service. The Army and Navy ranks will be filled in the same way, if they are not brought up to war strength by recruiting by Sept. 1. The recruiting officers of all these branches are plainly disappointed by the small numbers of men who are applying for examination. Nearly all the National Guard units will be recruited to war strength by the end of the week, it is expected.

Pipers, buglers and drummers who saw service in the Civil War gathered on the Common this afternoon and stirred up a good deal of enlistment enthusiasm. Officers of the Ninth Regiment recruited after these exercises, which were in charge of Col. J. Payson Bradley, department commander of the Massachusetts G. A. R. Officials of the Eighth Regiment report that recruiting is almost at a standstill at the Cambridge Armory. About 1500 men are needed. A crowd of 1500 persons joined in the singing of patriotic songs.

Belmont's ambulance unit was tendered a farewell by the citizens yesterday in the Town Hall. The members of the unit are Herbert A. Hull, M. Parker Melanson, Harold D.

Whitten, F. Owen Robinson and Herbert Pollock. Mr. Hull was leader in the movement to raise the unit. He is a local merchant, and has closed his store for six months in order to go to France. The unit is to leave Belmont Wednesday night.

Citizens of the Nonantum section of Newton presented a large flag to the city yesterday. Military and fraternal organizations paraded.

Capt. Ashley H. Robertson, U. S. N., executive officer of the First Naval District, stated today that the opening of Bunkins Island, for recruits and naval reservists as a training camp would not affect the use of the Commonwealth Pier for a receiving ship. The pier will continue to be so used.

This morning 1500 of the men at the pier were dispatched on a six-mile hike in heavy marching order. They walked 40 minutes, rested 15 minutes, then walked back, the pace in both directions being smart.

At the navy yard last week 100 more mechanics were taken on, making 4400 of the work shop fitters and boat builders are still needed, the other lines being full at present.

The U. S. S. Virginia recruiting force has obtained 1900 enlistments since Jan. 1, when they started work in and about Boston. The recruiting teams were all called in today, this service having been completed. The recruits' drill ground, Camp Jackson, opposite the berth of the Virginia, will now be closed.

### Ayer Camp Preparations

Streets, Drill Grounds and Rifle  
Ranges Are Being Laid Out

Col. Frank B. Cheatham, U. S. A., quartermaster of the Northeastern Department, is in Ayer today with his staff supervising the survey of the cantonment which is to receive the New England draft army on Sept. 1. Company streets, drill grounds and rifle ranges are being laid out rapidly, and the work will be pushed. It is expected that the cantonment will be finished early in August.

Dr. W. Randolph Angel, examining physician at the Marine Corps recruiting station, has received his commission as junior lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F. Until today he has served as a civilian worker under contract. Dr. Angel is a strong advocate of prohibition. He says that most of the men who are unable to pass the examinations are physically defective by the age of 21 years because of indulgence in alcoholic liquors. The Marine Corps today raised the minimum age for recruits from 18 years to 20 years.

The army recruiting station sent 63 recruits in parade form this noon to the South Station, where they are trained for Ft. Slocum, N. Y. The recruiting officers are much annoyed because many persons take the examinations, and pass, but fail to show up and enroll for service. These officers are considering asking permission from Washington to swear in recruits at the time they pass their examinations.

### National Guard Recruits

Brig.-Gen. Sweetser Says He Ex-  
pects Full Units by Memorial Day

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, acting adjutant-general, said today that he believed all units of the National Guard, with the exception of two or three companies, will be recruited to full war strength by Memorial Day.

"Our campaign has slowed up a little because we are picking our men, now morally and mentally as well as physically," said General Sweetser.

"The men in the National Guard are all purely volunteers and we want the best. We want men that are only looking for a chance to be real soldiers. There will be a chance for promotion if they earn it."

General Sweetser said that when he finishes he is going to have 14,400 as good soldiers as there are anywhere in the Army.

"No mother need fear to allow her son to serve with the Massachusetts National Guard," said General Sweetser.

The two or three companies in which the recruiting is not going along so fast as is desirable are in localities where the small field from which they have to draw makes the recruiting problem needful of special treatment. These units, General Sweetser said, will be taken care of.

General Sweetser is looking for about 15 men to serve as brigade headquarters orderlies. These men will be liable for service night and day, requiring a large amount of pluck and courage. It is consequently preparing to recruit the very best obtainable for this work.

"These orderlies will see all the fighting there is," said General Sweetser. "It's a fine opportunity for a few men."

### Gardens at Harvard College

Harvard College has turned over to its employees two large tracts of land in the college yard to be cultivated for home gardens. The men furnish the seed and labor and take all the produce.

John D. Willard, secretary of the subcommittee on food production and conservation of the Public Safety Committee, says that in the five counties of Worcester, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire, there is probably a total of from 10,000 to 15,000 additional acres, including potatoes, corn, beans and oats. He said that in Franklin County alone they had received guarantees for at least 10,000 bushels of potatoes and these guarantees will be distributed among the farmers who have increased their acreage.

### PEACE MEETING POSTPONED

Social organizations of Greater Boston, which had planned for a "peace meeting" on Boston Common Sunday afternoon, have indefinitely postponed the event.

## ARBITRARY CURB URGED ON PRESS

Provision Proposed in Confer-  
ence Draft of Espionage Bill  
Authorizes President to De-  
termine War News Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Having re-drafted and made the press censorship section of the Administration Espionage Bill much more rigid than the former provisions, the joint conference committee on the measure will meet today to take formal action on the bill as a whole. It is planned to report the bill to the House and to obtain action there before again presenting the question to the Senate, which rejected the House censorship provisions in the bill before it was sent to conference.

Although the full pressure of the Administration is backing the press "gag" section, members of Congress who are standing firmly for an unrestrained war-time public press believe that the latest draft has less prospect of being agreed to, especially by the upper branch, than did former drafts. One member declared it to favor too much of the very Prussianism which the United States is warring against to be enacted by a democratic government. The new section would authorize the President to determine the character of information regarding naval or military affairs which, in his opinion, is "not useful to the enemy." It is made a penal offense to publish information not in such cases.

The Republicans in the lower house have pledged themselves in caucus to oppose any censorship section in the Espionage Bill and a large number of Democrats will cooperate with them to keep all reference to the subject out of the bill. This combination probably will move to send the measure back to conference with instructions to reject any and all censorship unless a more reasonable proposition is advanced than now appears possible.

Leading members of both Houses who have been profoundly impressed by the declaration of the President that the Government should be empowered to exercise limited power over the press, as well as individuals who might convey to enemy countries information of military value, are urging that his request be complied with. They will continue their efforts as long as there is any hope of securing an acceptable compromise.

### Foreword Issued

Committee Gives Out Preliminary  
Statement to Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is chairman, and whose other members are the secretaries of State, War and the Navy, released for publication last night a document entitled "Preliminary Statement to the Press," which explains the functions of the committee and contains "regulations for the periodical press of the United States during the war."

These regulations are intended to embody rules for a voluntary censorship of the press of the country. Chairman Creel has been commonly referred to as the Government censor, but he has always insisted that his purpose is to increase instead of curtail the amount of information to the press for the benefit of the people in the war period.

The "foreword" follows: "Belligerent countries are usually at pains to veil in secrecy all operations of censorship. Rules and regulations are issued as 'private and confidential,' each pamphlet is numbered, and the recipient held to strict accountability for its safe and secret keeping. The committee on public information has decided against this policy, and the press is at liberty to give full publicity to this communication. It is well to let people know just what it is that the committee proposes and desires, so that there may be the least possible impairment of public confidence in the printed information presented to it."

"GEORGE CREEL, Chairman, 'Committee on Public Information.' In the statement issued last night it is said that before the committee on public information was established—the committee was formed under an executive order of President Wilson issued on April 14—definite steps in the direction of a voluntary press censorship had already been taken, and the statement goes on to say that at a conference between representatives of the State, War and Navy departments, on the one hand, and representatives of the press, on the other, 'a voluntary agreement was reached regarding the censorship of the press during the period of the war.'"

It was so drastic and so contrary to American ideas of the freedom of the press that instant objection was raised, and as a result of this the section was rewritten by Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War. Even in its modified form it is objectionable to those who insist upon the constitutional guarantee to the press and has been severely criticized. It reads as follows: "It is requested that no information, reports or rumors, attributing a policy to the Government in any international situation not authorized by the President or a member of the Cabinet, be published without first consulting the Department of State."

It was the general belief in Congress that the Espionage Bill would contain no censorship agreement when finally passed, and it was in this understanding that the Washington correspondents took under consideration the proposed voluntary censorship regulations of the committee of public information.

## RECruITING FOR CARGO SHIPS

It is expected that Henry Howard of Boston who has just been appointed director of recruiting of the United States shipping board will open offices this week in the Boston Custom house.

In pursuance of the Government's plans to construct 1000 cargo ships under the direction of Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals 10,000 men will be enrolled and adequately trained to become officers of the ships.

Schools of navigation will be conducted in several coast and lake cities in connection with the recruiting, and these schools will be under the general direction of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Candidates for commissions as captains and mates will be given a thorough course of instruction.

Mr. Howard, who is active in the management of a large chemical corporation, is a member of the New York Yacht Club and the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead and Boston. He is a member of the corporation of M. I. T. and a student of maritime affairs. For seven years he served as chairman of the public utilities committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was a member of the State commission drafting the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Act, and is now president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, and a member of several chemical trade bodies.

### ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows: Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, Twelfth Field Artillery, will report to Col. Ira A. Hayes, to determine fitness for promotion.

Maj. Richard A. McCabe, quartermaster officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to New York.

Leave of absence for one month and 10 days is granted Brig.-Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, United States Army.

First Lieut. Dewitt T. Gaunt, Second Infantry, Alabama National Guard, is discharged from service.

Maj. Letcher Hardeman, retired, is relieved from further duty on recruiting service.

Leave of absence for five days is granted First Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, retired.

The following named officers are detailed for service: Lieut.-Col. George D. Moore, Seventh Infantry and Maj. Benj. T. Simmons, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

Capt. George E. Stratemyer, junior military aviator, now with the First Army Squadron, Signal Corps, will proceed to Columbus, O.

Maj. Reynolds J. Burt, Quartermaster Corps, upon arrival in the United States, will proceed to Charleston, S. C.

Capt. Wiley E. Dawson, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty.

Maj. John R. Fordyce, Engineer Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. Walter R. Taylor, Signal Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Victor W. Page, Aviation Section, Signal Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

The following named officers of the Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty:

Maj. Percival E. Allen, Capt. Charles W. Titus and Capt. LeRoy Foster.

Col. Lynn W. V. Kennon, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to join his regiment at Syracuse, N. Y.

Capt. William K. Harvey, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Riley, Cal.

Maj. Fred A. Ellison, Quartermaster Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa.

Maj. Charles E. Stanton, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, eastern department.

First Lieut. Clarke Thomson, aviation section, Signal Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Maj. William P. Stinson, Quartermaster Officers Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the general superintendent, Army transport service, San Francisco, and will proceed to New York.

### HUNDREDS TO VISIT "ROCKWELL"

Hundreds of persons are expected to take advantage of the opportunity to visit "Rockwell," the Dedham estate of Gen. Stephen M. Weld, which will be open to the public between 1 and 6 o'clock next Saturday afternoon. Many inspected the estate yesterday, and last Saturday, the first day "Rockwell" was opened to the public, \$500 was realized for the benefit of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross.

### INDIANA CAPITOL BOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CORYDON, Ind.—Indiana's first Capitol is to be turned over to the State for a consideration of \$50,000, this amount having been appropriated by the last Legislature. The commissioners of Harrison County plan to erect a courthouse on the square adjoining the old Capitol grounds.

### WOMEN MOTORMEN PROPOSED

DES MOINES, Ia.—Women motor-men and women conductors will be working on the street cars of Des Moines in the near future, unless there is an abrupt change in the present conditions of labor, says the Register. Even the officials of the Tri-City Railway Company are disturbed at the wholesale resignations of their employees who are obtaining Government jobs at the Rock Island Arsenal.

## PRESIDENCY OF THE CONVENTION

Contest for Leadership in Re-  
vision of Massachusetts Consti-  
tution Seems Between Messrs.  
Bates and Whipple

The actual contest for the presidency of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, which convenes at the State House June 6, may be between former Gov. John L. Bates and Attorney Sherman L. Whipple, if the plans of the respective supporters of these two delegates-at-large are carried to completion. Both men are being boomed for the presiding office of the convention by a considerable percentage of the delegates. Mr. Whipple's supporters including many of the delegates who are pledged to support the initiative and referendum.

The boom for former Governor Bates started even before the election of delegates was held. His experience as chief executive and as a former Speaker of the State House of Representatives, taken into consideration with his removal from the rivalries of present-day politics, were said by his supporters to make him the logical man for the place.

Other delegates have been mentioned for the presidency, but the contest appears to be narrowing to Messrs. Bates and Whipple. Former Gov. David I. Walsh was proposed by some delegates. Since he is an advocate of the initiative and referendum, the leaders in this movement have counseled against putting him forward as a rival to Mr. Whipple, a proceeding which would divide the initiative and referendum forces.

A similar view was taken regarding District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, for whom a boom had been launched. Mr. Whipple's election is advocated by Mr. Pelletier in a public statement today in which the latter formally announces that he will not be a candidate.

At the State House, Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick is well along in the cleaning of the House chamber in preparation for installing the extra 80 seats needed for the 320 delegates. These seats are to be placed at the sides of the chamber and, if there is not enough room there, in the area before the Speaker's desk.

Eleven o'clock a. m. has been set by Governor McCall as the hour at which he will call the delegates to order. He is not a delegate, and will not participate in the convention after the presiding officer has been chosen. The delegates, on assembling, will find prepared for them considerable information on convention subjects, which has been gathered by the special commission on the Constitutional Convention.

The retabulating of the returns of votes for candidates for delegates-at-large continues today at the Executive Council Chamber at the State House, and the question whether Charles F. Choate Jr., Patrick H. Jennings or Arthur D. Hill has won the disputed seat is expected to be answered late today or tomorrow.

The following named officers are detailed for service: Lieut.-Col. George D. Moore, Seventh Infantry and Maj. Benj. T. Simmons, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

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RENTS BASED ON  
PRICE OF COALNew Clauses Inserted in Leases  
in New York City Bearing on  
Heat and Hot Water and the  
Liability of LandlordsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—High prices, particularly of coal and labor, are given as the reason for the raising of rents on leases in many instances in this city. In some cases the increase amounts to as high as 15 per cent. At the same time new clauses are being inserted in some of the leases with reference to heat and hot water. One of these clauses reads:

"If the landlord is unable to give heat or hot water, because of his inability, due to no fault on his part, to obtain coal, such failure shall not constitute an eviction, actual or constructive, or a breach of condition or covenant, or the basis of any suit for damages; but the landlord agrees to allow the tenant a sum equal to 10 per cent of rent per diem as specified herein, for each day of such period when heat and hot water are not furnished, providing such period exceeds 48 hours." In case the landlord can supply hot water but not heat the refund would be 8 per cent.

Another part of the clause reads: "It is mutually understood and agreed to that the rent herein specified is predicated upon the landlord's ability to obtain coal at a price not exceeding 25 per cent over the April, 1917, quotations of \$5.50 per ton for pea coal, \$6.75 for egg and broken coal, and \$7 for nut and stove coal, and in the event that the landlord is not able to buy coal except at a price in excess thereof the tenant agrees to pay to the landlord, during such period of time as the price of coal is in excess of the amount stipulated above, his proportionate share of said excess amount, calculated as follows:

"The excess cost is to be fixed by deducting the amount which coal would cost at its highest point (as above specified) from the amount actually paid out for each monthly period when steam is on, and dividing said excess cost equally between the tenants each month, which amount is then to be added to the monthly rent then next due, to be deemed rent and be collectible as such."

It is said that real estate agents throughout the city are contemplating action providing for similar leases, claiming that they simply cannot get coal dealers to sign contracts, and the alleged inability to get coal follows back through the operators, who claim they cannot get the railroads to deliver sufficient supplies, and the railroads claim they cannot get cars enough because of war demands. The operators also claim reduced production at the mine. One group of apartment owners say they have sought in vain for a heat substitute for coal.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**The Art of Canning**  
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—Many young women in this and other states have been especially trained by the public schools in the practice of preserving fruits and vegetables. They know about the "cold pack." They know how to make the best use of sugar in preserving fruits. They know how to economize in the use of fuel; how to get the maximum results from a minimum of labor. They know not only the theory of food preserving, but they know the business from the practical side as well. They have been taught not only the why and wherefore, but the how. Important and valuable as this knowledge is under normal conditions, it is doubly important and valuable today when this country faces the necessity not only of feeding itself, but of raising and preserving a vast surplus with which to feed its Allies. These young women should consider it their duty to make the greatest possible use of their knowledge. Many will soon be graduated. If they would, they could write a new sort of class history by dedicating themselves to the great work this summer for which their training has fitted them. They could pledge themselves to do their "bit" throughout the season with the home canner. There are numbers of housewives who know little of the modern methods of canning and preserving. The school authorities might devise some means whereby the school equipment and the domestic science teachers could be employed in demonstration work.

**Rumor-Mongering**  
BOSTON GLOBE.—Big headlines recently gave currency to a report that a United States battleship and two destroyers had been sunk. This was promptly denied by the Navy Department at Washington. The circulation of such rumors only aggravates needlessly the natural anxiety of thousands of relatives and friends of the young men in the national service. It is a cruelty and it must be stopped. Newspapers are in receipt of rumors every hour of the day. Their business is to print only what may reasonably be believed, upon investigation, to be well founded. In a time of public anxiety the man in the street—and more than all, the agents of publicity—must exercise caution. The authorities should seek to discover the sources of falsehoods like these, and they should proceed against rumor-mongers with all the resources at their command. Often individuals, by repeating idle gossip, give life to stories worse than any which have been printed. They, too, have a responsibility. The time has come for all Americans to be careful

what stories they help to spread and to what tales they listen with credulous ears.

**Better Service to Producers**  
DALLAS FARM AND RANCH.—Every citizen of this country should strive to render better service to the public. Since every individual is to be called on to make a sacrifice for public defense each should begin by doing more for his fellow man and demand less for the service rendered. The hearty response that is being made to the call to arms is encouraging. It means that there will be no half-hearted cooperation to win the war for right and justice. In no less enthusiastic way have producers entered upon plans to increase the food and feed supply. The only difficulty now seems to be economical distribution so there will be a minimum of waste. Business men have in many instances shown their interest in food production. They have been ready as a general rule to render assistance to those who need it. Every individual should strive to render greater service in his own business. It is one of the faults to which many are heir to imagine that others are falling short of their responsibilities. Let us not forget that we can do society, the State and the Nation more good by rendering service in our own sphere.

ITALIAN POSTAL  
SERVICE INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy.—In his speech at the opening ceremony of the new central post and telegraph office of Florence, Signor Fera, the Minister of Posts, who visited Florence for the occasion, stated that the Italian postal service had increased during the war, so that 162,000,000 lire had been realized by the post alone, during the last financial year, representing an increase of 42,000,000 lire over the returns of the preceding year. This was due to the resumption of industry and commerce and to the active correspondence carried on between the country and the army. Post office orders had been issued during the year to the amount of 5,000,000,000 lire and 6,000,000 post office savings bank books were in circulation representing deposits to the sum of 2,000,000,000 lire. With regard to the special postal service in the war zone, Signor Fera said that in spite of the greatest difficulties, the operations proceeded regularly and that the organization had given such satisfactory results that delegates from France and England had been sent to study the system. A daily average of 2,000,000 letters and post cards passed through the central office at Bologna for the front and about the same number passed through the central office at Treviso. The telegraph service in the war zone had also earned the highest praise. In a recent report of the work accomplished it was stated that in the zone of a single army corps 5000 kilometers of telegraph wires were in use and 2000 kilometers of telephone communication, besides 3000 kilometers of wire in the service of the artillery. Three thousand telephone appliances had been distributed, with 200 central offices of various sizes. The more important commands were furnished with several lines of wires carried along different routes. In advanced positions along the front very good results had been obtained by a daily aerial post... service.

## AUXILIARY SERVICE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The German War Office has issued a statement as to the provisions of the Auxiliary Service Act, in view of the applications received daily for exemption, or postponement. The act, it is stated, makes no provision whatever for any proceeding of this kind. An employee, or his previous employer, can, however, appeal against the written summons sent out by the local committee, and it is specified that this summons may be withdrawn if it is proved that disproportionate business loss would result from its enforcement, always provided that the requirements of national service are not held to outweigh all other considerations. In the same way, and for similar reasons, the enrolling of a recruit may be postponed.

## NEW FARMING SCHEME

By special correspondent of The Christian

Science Monitor in Melbourne.  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Following the campaign conducted by Mr. F. W. Hagelthorn, Minister for Agriculture for Victoria, in favor of increased production of wheat, the Victorian Chamber of Agriculture has submitted a plan for share farming. The chamber proposes that farmers in certain districts be asked to form cooperative organizations, and cultivate, sow and harvest cooperatively. While not wholly favorable to the plan the minister will submit it to a conference of farmers which he will call shortly to consider the question of production. Meanwhile Mr. Hagelthorn is appealing to farmers for a more rapid increase in the flocks and herds of the State.

## SHEEPSKINS FOR NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Foreign Office announces that until further notice there will be no absolute restriction of facilities for the shipment of raw sheepskins to Norway, and that, in certain circumstances, facilities may be granted, provided the skins are consigned to the Norwegian Tanners' Association for a member of that association. This notice does not apply to sheepskins with wool, and in the case of bare pelts the granting of applications for licenses to export from Great Britain will be strictly conditional on home and allied requirements, and the reasonable requirements of neutral countries other than Norway permitting.

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Today and tomorrow are "Dirt Day" at the North Bennet Street Industrial School. They are days when a penny will buy a palful of rich soil, warranted to grow things, among them basilico seeds, basilico being a plant much used for flavoring in the North End; scarlet runner bean seeds, for ornament, and vegetable seeds, such as lettuce and other things that can be grown in window boxes. This soil and seed sale is conducted by the North End Garden Association, of which the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson is president. As funds are very much needed for carrying on the work thus begun, it is hoped that contributions will be made to the association, at 29 North Bennet Street.

Following the deposit of the earth in the various window and roof boxes, tubs, pails and tin cans for which it is destined, and the planting of the seeds, there will be visits by Mrs. Mable Eames, who is to have supervision of the work this year, as in the last three years, assisted by Miss Bena Erhard and a number of volunteers. They will give instruction in the care of the little plants.

Before closing their activities for the summer, nearly all the clubs at the North Bennet Street Social Service House are having an outing of some kind. Visits have already been made to the Arnold Arboretum, and to Winchester. On Thursday afternoon the older of the mothers' clubs had a closing party, at which great enthusiasm was expressed for the summer camp. The Forum Club of young women gave a dance on Friday evening.

By the beginning of another week all classes at the Cottage Place Neighborhood House will be closed. The kindergarten put away its little tables and chairs, and all its pretty brightly-colored things a week ago. The sewing class will finish next Saturday. Then all will be quiet until some day soon after July 4, when the summer school will open, and once more the boys and girls will be privileged to enter the house that has meant so many good times to them.

Llewellyn Lodge, at Bedford, Mass., opened wide its hospitable doors on Saturday for its seventh annual open-house day. With the beautiful fresh drapery of trees and shrubs that surrounded the house, ornamented the grounds and were everywhere about the farm, it made an especially delightful terminus for auto parties and week-end jaunts. The house is conducted by the Frances E. Willard settlement as a place of rest and recreation for women. A special feature of the day was an inspection of the Nellie Frank Hill camp for girls from the settlement clubs.

Throughout the day there were music and an exhibition and sale of things made at the lodge during the winter, rugs, linen goods, leather novelties, lingerie and fancy articles, with canned vegetables, preserves, pickles, jelly, and catsups made of produce grown on the farm and put up in the preserving department. There were also candy, lemonade and ice cream.

The burning of the Llewellyn Lodge mortgage was the feature of the morning's program. It was followed by brief talks and music. In the afternoon the settlement children carried out exercises on the lawn, crowning an ivy queen, giving folk dances and a flag drill, the guests uniting with their small entertainers in the salute and pledge to the flag.

A benefit dance will be given to-night at Parker Memorial by the associated clubs of the Robert Gould Shaw House. It is the only event scheduled for this week by Robert Gould Shaw House folks. This is between seasons at that house, when practically all of the winter work and play is finished and the good things of summer have not begun.

WORK ON LAND  
FOR SCHOOLBOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Director-General of National Service has issued the following appeal:

It is well understood that an abundant supply of labor for the land during the coming summer months is an urgent national necessity. Many schemes have already been organized for the employment of soldiers, women and prisoners of war, but it is desirable to form a reserve of labor so organized as to be available at short notice. For this reserve I turn to boys at our public and other secondary schools. During the last two years many of them have given valuable help in hoeing, harvesting and timber cutting, and at the present crisis I confidently hope that all for whom it is possible will make their services available, both in the summer holidays, and, if necessary, during the coming term.

I have accepted the offer of the Canadian Association to place at my disposal their organization, which will act in conjunction with a committee—representative of schools and masters—having its headquarters at St. Ermin's and working under the director of the agricultural section of this department.

Full particulars of the arrangements and procedure will shortly be issued by the committee. The main points are as follows:

1. The age of boys permitted to volunteer should not be below 16, except in the cases where the school authorities consider boys of 15 sufficiently strong to undertake the necessary work.

2. The boys will be organized in squads of varying sizes, each in charge of a master or other responsible person.

3. It is proposed that during term time the period of continuous whole-time service should not exceed two weeks. Every effort will be made to

CALL FOR BAKERS  
IN ARMY CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Army needs, at once, several thousand bakers, assistant bakers and apprentices, who will be enlisted in the quarter-master enlisted reserve corps for the period of the war, and organized into bakery companies. The greater portion of the men required are to be enlisted in the grade of noncommissioned officers.

The pay of sergeants, first-class, will be \$51; sergeants, \$44; corporals, \$38, and privates, first-class, \$33, with additional pay for foreign service. In addition to their regular pay, they will receive rations, quarters, clothing, fuel, bedding and special attendance when required.

Application for enlistment should be made on blanks obtainable at any army recruiting station, and mailed to such place as the recruiting officer directs. They should not be sent to the office of the quarter-master-general, as this delays action on applications.

TO MOBILIZE WOMAN  
POWER OF COUNTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To stimulate further the Government plan of systematizing and coordinating the work of women in war the National League for Women's Service, in each of the 40 states in which it is organized, will place itself at the disposal of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is chairman.

The pledge of cooperation has been made through Miss Adelaide Wetmore, national chairman of the league, who was appointed on the committee. Miss Wetmore says the league has already taken preliminary steps in the mobilization of the "Woman Power" of the country.

MILITARY DEFENSE  
FUND FOR TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Tex.—Following out the recommendations of Gov. James E. Ferguson, the Texas Legislature has passed a bill appropriating a military defense fund, to be used chiefly in recruiting the Texas National Guard to its full war strength of 16,000. The Governor also recommended an appropriation to increase the Texas Ranger force to be used as a border patrol. The Texas Ranger force is composed of cowboys and other experienced horsemen who are very familiar with the Texas frontier, especially the border country.

## SUCCESSOR TO SENATOR LANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Governor Withcombe will not announce his choice as successor to Senator Lane until after Tuesday. It is generally accepted that Judge Charles L. McNary, lawyer of Salem, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and former Justice of the State Supreme Court, will be named. The Governor has stated that he will not appoint a stand-patter. If his definition is the one commonly accepted, the number of aspirants will be so decreased that Mr. McNary seems certain to be the appointee.

## FUND FOR EFFICIENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The directors of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce have authorized William Fortune, president of the chamber, to create an efficiency committee. This committee will have available for its use a fund which now stands between \$80,000 and \$90,000, and which may reach \$100,000. It is the ambition of Mr. Fortune and the directors to make the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce "the most efficient organization in the United States in the development of business interests."

## CHARTER CHANGE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Senator Mills seeks to amend the New York City Charter to provide that no payments shall be made from city funds to privately controlled charitable or reformatory institutions for children without certificate from the commissioner of charities. He would make the charities board of nine instead of 12 members and he calls for at least one woman member.

BRAZIL AS MEAT  
SUPPLY SOURCECattle Situation in South American  
Republic Reviewed by  
the United States Consul-  
General in Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The

Quarterly, the official organ of the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil, will publish in its next issue an extensive article on "The Cattle Question in Brazil," by A. L. Moreau Gottschalk, Consul-General of the United States in this city. The following summary is made from advance proofs:

"The cattle and meat problems are today not only Brazilian ones, but affect the world at large. Brazil has been a meat-producing country—though not a meat-exporting one—since early colonial times. Its per capita consumption of meat is enormous. What is interesting Brazil today is the possibility of making beef an exportable commodity. Money enough has been made in it since December, 1915, to awaken a great deal of public interest, and the advantage held out by the new meat export business has been the all-absorbing topic among Brazilian statesmen, business men, and economists; the field has to an astonishing degree attracted the attention of American meat packers; and the Brazilian National Society of Agriculture is preparing in May of this year to open in the city of Rio de Janeiro a cattle congress and fair, whose features, it is hoped, will be not only a gathering of specimens of the country's production, but a far-reaching discussion by lectures, debates and articles in the press of the ways and means of increasing the already vast resources of the Republic in both herd and pasture. Three American concerns, Swift & Co., the United States & Brazil Steamship Line, and Armour & Co., have offered handsome prizes to be awarded to successful exhibitors of cattle there."

"Brazil today offers a field incredibly rich in possibilities for the cattle industry. The only existing census of the herd of bovine cattle in the Republic sets their number at 30,000,000, but it is admittedly an antiquated and an incomplete document. Experts who have seen the Amazon Valley have noted the large herd which inhabits alone the one island of Maracajo, at the mouth of the river, near Para, and explored the serotes of Ceara, Bahia and Alagoas, whose leather-clad jaguaro cowboy—the gaúcho of the North—has for centuries been a popular national figure in Brazil, or visited the hinterland states of Mato Grosso and Goyaz—not to mention the typical cattle ranges of the South—are all of the opinion that when the promised census of Brazilian cattle is given publicity, the chances are that it will show a very considerable excess over



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the 30,000,000 head of bovine cattle

now reported.  
"It is also thought in some quarters that a newer and more correct national cattle census than the old will tend to show that not only the well-known rolling plains country of Southern Brazil (which borders upon Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay, and shares in their climate and topographical configuration), but a vastly more extensive central and tropical highland region, including the states of Mato Grosso, Goyaz and parts of Minas Gerais, and perhaps also the western portion of Sao Paulo, may prove in time to be the cattle range par excellence of the Republic."

"In many quarters people are beginning to turn their attention to the very great cotton-raising possibilities of this Republic. A time may therefore come in Brazil when cottonseed cake—the pulp left over after pressing out the oil from cotton seed—may play an important part as a cattle food, particularly in such southern portions of the country as may be unable, by reason of their winter season, to keep largely increased herds on their standing pastures alone."

"In the State of Rio Grande do Sul, the present acting Governor, Gen. Salvador Ayres Pinheiro-Machado, has only comparatively recently signed a bill giving to all and any foreign meat-packing industries that might settle in the State a 30 years' exemption from export taxes of all sorts. The State, however, in obedience to the interests of its large ranchowners, finds it necessary to reserve to itself the right of subsidizing any purely native industry of this sort that might later develop, and has already imposed a tax of 10 milreis (\$2.50 American currency) upon every cow under 10 years of age slaughtered, in order to protect its herd from decimation by the meat packing business. It seems most clearly demonstrated today that the Republic, even in the present formative stages of the business, offers advantages to the foreign meat packer and exporter."

"The advent of American meat packers into the country will naturally mean a visible and vast economic benefit. The only thing for them to do is to demonstrate clearly to Brazil that they are not only after immediate and purely selfish profits, but have at heart the stable foundation of the cattle business in the country, since they hope to be sharers in its future. "Many parts of the country are ideal hog-raising ground, as pigs feed freely upon the capim gordura, and can be fed as well at remarkably cheap cost, on the native mandioca (manioc, cassava) as well as on sweet potato, corn, etc. Experiments made with

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Romney March sheep seem to have been very successful, and his Kentish type, bred for both wool and meat, has produced some Brazilian mutton of excellent flavor. It is the opinion of experts here that on the extensive ranges where the country affords, these sheep could very well be pastured on the same ground with neat cattle if the herds were not too bulky."

STATE RIGHTS  
IN ARGENTINA

By special correspondent of The Christian

Science Monitor  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The national Government's intervention in the Government of the province of Buenos Aires this week brings out a constitutional provision which would never be tolerated in the United States, where the question of states' rights is such a vital issue. Intervention on the part of the Federal Government, as provided for by the Argentine Constitution, does not indicate a violation of the autonomy of a province, and is resorted to when the citizens have lost their full and free rights, and the affairs of the province have come more or less into the hands of an oligarchy or a dictator, the popular will being ignored even when being expressed by ballots cast in elections.

An interesting view of states' rights was expressed in an editorial in the newspaper El Diario. "The Provincias," says the paper, "form component parts of the whole Argentine Republic and the Argentine people; therefore there can be no antagonism between the Republic as such and any of its component parts."

## TEMPERANCE ACT BREACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Crown Attorney Corley bears the distinction of being the first officer of the law to impose the maximum fine of \$1000 for a breach of the Ontario Temperance Act. The offender pleaded guilty in the Police Court to a charge of illegally selling liquor, books in his possession showing the amount to have been over \$9000 worth.

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## WAR AID ASKED AT HIGH SCHOOLS

Education Bureau Sends Letter  
to 1500 Communities Proposing  
Reading President's War  
Message at Commencements

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Approaching commencement exercises in the high schools of the United States will be memorable for their emphasis upon America's place in the world war, if the proposal of the United States Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, is adopted. In a letter to the 15,000 high schools throughout the United States, approving the recommendation of the Committee of Public Information and the National Board for Historical Service, Commissioner Claxton declares: "The approaching commencement exercises of the high schools find the American people entering on a great world war. Before another commencement the nation will be tried by standards more searching and tests more severe than any to which this great democratic experiment has ever been subjected. No proper occasion should be neglected to give our people in every community, however isolated or apathetic, a firm grasp of the reasons that have moved a great nation to see that the issues of this struggle are vital to our own safety and to the preservation of democracy against the triumph of autocracy. We are now engaged in our first great task of military preparation and the pressing task of preparing to feed and finance our own people and Government and the peoples and governments now in the heat of a struggle that has become ours. Every one who clearly comprehends is thus fortified in spirit to play his or her part in times that will try men's souls."

"Can the commencement exercises in every high school be better directed than toward an elevated and enlightening discussion of the faith in popular government now on trial for its life, a discussion which makes clear the passionate purposes directed by the President in his war addresses to Congress? The nation must be held steadily to those high purposes despite the passions aroused by war. The American people must be made to see clearly that the world which is made over by this war is one in which we must take our place to cooperate with those who share our ideals of democracy and a world freed from the dangers of wars dictated by dynastic ambition or national policies based on a philosophy of war. If a world rent by war and its heritage of hatred is to be pointed toward the paths of permanent peace, the American people must be ready to touch hands with all peoples who see, in a sane and safe world, a goal worth some sacrifice of national self-interest."

The Commissioner's letter closes with the proposition that the commencement speakers consider the possibility of discussing vigorously and clearly the issues at stake from the American point of view. If no special speaker is to be engaged, it is urged that the essential passages from President Wilson's address on the war be read.

### Chileans to Get Master's Degree

SEATTLE, Wash.—Two Chilean students, Rodrigo Diaz and Ernesto Valencio, will be the first to receive master's degrees from the University of Washington in June. Both men are teaching in French.

### SPANISH POLITICAL SITUATION SURVEYED

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The political situation abounds in minor developments. Some stir has been created by the news, not without some significance, that Senor Calbeton, Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, has forwarded his resignation to the King, stating that his ideas on international policy differ from those of the new Cabinet, and that he would identify himself with the Count de Romanones. The Ambassador is a great friend of the former premier. The Count de Romanones himself has made a number of brief but interesting statements. "I have meditated deeply, and thought carefully, he said, on what I did. I can assure you that eight months ago I came to the conclusion that our policy could not prevail before existing circumstances. I am satisfied, because this has been a crisis provoked exclusively by ideals, and I retire content, because I have defended mine thoroughly, and I have been defeated in fair fight."

When on a subsequent occasion, the Count was pressed for a statement and refused, he said that silence was the correct attitude of an opposition statesman. Being challenged upon his use of the word opposition, he answered enigmatically: "Yes, out of power, and in the Liberal party." The former Premier has had a long interview with the King which is much commented upon. Meanwhile the pro-German party's jubilation subsided as Senor Garcia Prieto, the new Premier, declares that he is the friend of England and France and delicately hints that circumstances might so develop that he might be obliged to go to the Cortes for a mandate for a new and firmer policy. The pro-Entente journals having made a point of the fact that the new Premier was a member of the governments that made the agreements with England and France, Senor Garcia Prieto says: "I am the same man that I was yesterday and always. I remain the same man that I was when in 1904 I was a member of the Government that inaugurated the policy of rapprochement

between Spain and France; I am the same man who in 1910 signed the Franco-Spanish treaty on Morocco. My ideas on the subject of international policy with regard to my country have not varied." Nevertheless the new Government, which contains two pro-German elements, is still regarded as weak and very unlikely to endure. El Liberal, in view of the new Premier's statement, says it cannot see the difference between these declarations and those of the previous Government, and that the Count de Romanones and Senor Garcia Prieto being substantially in agreement, it begins to seem that Cabinet differences on domestic questions of small importance may have caused the resignation of the former. The newspaper, however, overlooks the supreme consideration that the Count de Romanones was not prepared to remain stationary under German provocation, as it is at present, but was prevented by the exigencies of his situation from making any striking development.

### GREAT BRITAIN'S CONSULAR SERVICE

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Speaking at the recent congress in Adelaide of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia, Sir Henry Galway, the Governor of South Australia, declared that Britain's consular service must be thoroughly reorganized. Almost at the same time, the Victorian Government was asked to put before the Federal Ministry the need for opening the door of the consular and other Imperial Government departments to Australians.

Sir Henry Galway emphasized the need for "an all-British service, whose members would be men especially fitted for the work and devoting their whole time to it. They should be able to speak fluently the language of the country to which they are sent. At present there are unsalaried vice-consuls, more often aliens than not, the majority having no special qualifications for their positions. The want of an official consular service has never been more felt than in the past two and a half years, when it has been all-important to indicate opening for British trade and to draw attention to the activity of enemy competitors."

A deputation from the Victorian Council of Education to Mr. H. S. W. Lawson, Minister for Education, pointed out that unless Australians were prepared to go through a course of education in Britain the door to Imperial posts was shut to them as competition was practically impossible. The count favored the adoption of a system like that of the Rhodes scholarships, whereby each Dominion might have allotted to it a definite number of appointments in each important branch of the Imperial service. Mr. Lawson considered that the time was opportune for bringing forward such a proposal, and promised to consult his colleagues with a view to interesting the Prime Minister of Australia and through him the Imperial authorities.

### SYRIANS LOYAL TO UNITED STATES

Allegiance and loyalty to the United States were pledged by more than 2000 Syrians of Greater Boston at a patriotic mass meeting in the Municipal Building on Tyler Street yesterday. Features of the meeting were the raising of United States and French flags. N. A. Mokarzel of New York, editor of the Guidance and president of the Mt. Lebanon League of Progress, addressed the meeting in Arabic. Other speakers were Joseph Elamand, French consul at Boston; the Rev. Joseph K. Yazbeck, rector of the Church of Our Lady of the Cedars; Wadi Shaker, editor of the Damsel; Dr. Nason Koury, Abraham Koury, John L. Sheehan, who spoke on the privileges the United States extends to the immigrant, and Elias F. Shamon, a Boston College student, who made an appeal to the young men to enlist.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Mt. Lebanon Club for the purpose, said Joseph Thomas, vice-president of the organization, of inspiring "every Syrian of fighting age in the 7500 in this city to enlist under the Stars and Stripes and fight for the greatest democracy in the world."

### NEW TORONTO SHIPYARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TORONTO, Ont.—The Welland Shipbuilding Company, Limited, capitalized at \$200,000, has just obtained its charter and has leased shipyards here for a term of years.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Arthur Bullard, who has charge of the foreign language press division of the Committee on Public Information, which Mr. George Creel heads at Washington, is a journalist whose work began to attract attention during the Balkan wars, and who since the war with Germany opened in 1914, has done well as an interpreter of the larger political and social aspects of events in Europe. Born in Missouri, educated in the East at Blairtown, N. Y., and Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and then settling down to the duties of probation officer and social worker in New York City, he found his way into journalism by producing "human interest" stories. Turning to authorship he wrote several stories under the pseudonym "Albert Edwards" that won considerable praise for him as a tale-teller and a candid student of contemporary life. In 1906 he went to Europe for the first time charged with important assignments from New York journals; and from that day to this he has been steadily increasing in prestige and in professional skill.

Wallace Buttrick, who has become chairman of the General Education Board, with its headquarters in New York City, and its endowment provided by John D. Rockefeller, long ago became one of the best-informed and most influential persons active in the field of education in the United States. Like so many of the agents who have become subordinate but important factors in executing the multimillionaire's program of altruism Mr. Buttrick originally was a Baptist clergyman. Rochester Theological Seminary is his alma mater. After pastoring in New Haven, St. Paul and Albany, he was called to be secretary of the Education Board in 1902; and now, after 15 years of laying foundations and organizing the staff and distributing millions of dollars, he steps up into the higher place of president. Another field of his influence has been as director of the Southern Education Board, similarly financed, but working specifically in the South. Mr. Buttrick has proved to be an exceptionally able executive. The board which he will now head knows more about the actual conditions of universities and colleges in the country, their financial status and real academic worth, than any other privately controlled organization of the country. It has great power to make or break institutions and men; and is not without its critics.

William Howard Cole, technical director in the Société Générale Industrielle, which proposes to rebuild France, is in the United States making arrangements for action with American cooperators, who are both financiers and experts in town planning and construction work on a large scale. Mr. Cole is an electrical engineer of high standing in the United States, with affiliations with all the leading professional societies of Europe. His work has been done in Asia, Africa and Europe as well as in the Americas.

John Galsworthy has attained a high rank as a man of letters as well as a successful novelist. His writings, in addition to the beauty of their style, are distinguished for their keen and subtle analysis of character and their insight into the social problems of the day. They will afford valuable pictures of conditions in England during the later Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries for the benefit of future students of that period. Mr. Galsworthy published "Jocelyn" in 1898, followed by "Villa Ruben" in 1900. Other books followed from him in 1901 and 1904. In 1906 came the "Man of Property" which attracted widespread attention and from that time onwards each new work of Mr. Galsworthy's has been anticipated by an eager public. "The Country House," "Fraternity" and "The Patrician" are among his best-known books. His more recent publications include "Freddens" in 1915, and "A Sheaf of Wild Oats" in 1916. Mr. Galsworthy's position as a playwright is fully equal to his fame as a novelist, and his plays, which deal with important social and political problems have aroused a considerable amount of interest. "Strife" and "Justice," the first dealing with all the complex conditions of a large and hard-fought strike in a manufacturing district, and the second with the system of criminal procedure in England, may perhaps be singled out in this connection as especially noteworthy, although probably the "Silver Box" is the most popular of his plays. Other plays by Mr. Galsworthy include "The Pigeon," "The Eldest Son," "The Mob" and "The Fugitive."

Joseph Lee, New England member of the commission on training-camp activities which is to work under the

Council of National Defense, with Raymond B. Fosdick as chairman, is president of the Playground Association of America, and a pioneer in study of the problems of subsidized and supervised recreation. He will come to his new duties with a zest for humanity which he has shown in many ways as a well-to-do altruist and also with a technical equipment for the task that none of the other members of the commission can excel. Mr. Lee is a Harvard graduate who, after having been trained for the law, became interested in social problems and their solution and settled down to a career as a social worker and "citizen on the job." He has organized, supported and led the Civic League of Massachusetts, and through it has influenced legislation and law enforcement. In 1909 he was elected a member of the Boston School Committee, and is still a shaper of the educational policy of the city, being present chairman of the committee.

### SUFFRAGISTS LOOK FOR SPEEDY VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, England.—The Mayor of Wakefield presided at a meeting recently held in Wakefield at which Mrs. Henry Fawcett, L. L. D., gave an address on "A Great Advance in Human Freedom." In introducing the speaker, the Mayor said that no one today could dispute the statement that without the women they could not possibly obtain victory in the war, and when it had been won, he did not see how anyone could reasonably deny them a share in the Government of the country which they had helped to save.

Mrs. Fawcett spoke very hopefully of the situation, saying that women stood in a position of strength and of confident anticipation of speedy victory. With regard to the statement that the country had not been consulted on the question of women's suffrage she showed that no subject had had more endless discussion and debate. As for the other allegation that women had broken the political truce, she pointed out that within 10 days of the declaration of war the suffrage societies had dropped their political propaganda and engaged in activities in support of the national cause. The franchise question had not been raised by them, but by the inevitable circumstances of the case, when it was realized that it would be impossible with any propriety to hold an election on the present stale register, and that a new one and new qualifications were essential. Women were entitled to rejoice over the proposed register which would break down the sex disqualification. That was an immense thing, and once there were some 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 women upon the register it would be their own fault if they did not get all the rest they wanted in a very short time.

### OLD DEBTS BLOCK WAY IN ARGENTINA

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The fact that the Government has renewed one debt of \$37,364,800 gold and contracted another of \$19,956,200 to meet interest charges and other obligations leads the press to comment upon the heavy handicap left upon the present Government by the Government which preceded it. The attention of the President and his Ministers is almost exclusively engrossed in determining ways and means to meet the frequently expiring short-term loans contracted by the previous administration. Though the Government has changed, it finds itself in a state of financial slavery to its predecessor, and not free to carry out the policies it contemplated and which the country indorsed in the presidential election.

### MUNITIONS WORK FOR WOMEN URGED

CLEVELAND, O.—The employment of women on certain parts of projectiles and weapons was advocated by Arthur L. Humphrey of Wilmerding, Pa., before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the National Machine Tool Builders Association in convention at Cincinnati, says the Plain Dealer. "Many operations in the manufacture of munitions," Mr. Humphrey said, "can not only be as well done by women as by men, but are done better by female help. These operations are such as involve light, delicate work, requiring deftness and dexterity in the use of the fingers."

## NOTES ON POLITICS

Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi will be a candidate for United States Senator against James K. Vardaman at the next congressional election, according to what is practically official announcement made by friends of the Governor, with his permission, last week. Ross Collins, Attorney-General of Mississippi, will be a candidate for Governor to succeed Mr. Bilbo, and L. F. Easterling, formerly Assistant Attorney-General, will be a candidate to succeed Mr. Collins.

The settlement of the Irish question still hangs in the balance, but, with such a general consensus of opinion that the time is ripe for a settlement which will be acceptable to Ireland as a whole, hope of success is steadily increasing, even in Government circles as well as outside of them. It is better that the statement of the matter should meet with a little delay than a scheme for settlement should be wrecked by undue haste.

A wonderful help in the enforcement of the prohibitory laws of Kansas is the attitude of the railroads. The carriers have notified the Legislature that it would please them to have the State prohibit the shipment of liquors, and then the railroads would be able to refuse every shipment and not be a party to law violations.

The appearance of Lord Curzon's name at the head of a circular issued by the Anti-Women's Suffrage Association, requesting members of the British House of Commons to oppose the consideration of the enfranchisement of women until after the war, naturally occasioned a question in the House. Though it scarcely seems within the bounds of propriety that a member of the War Cabinet should take part in an active campaign against a measure which will shortly come up for full discussion, especially when the Minister is a member of the House of Lords, it is of course open to any association whether for or against woman suffrage to advocate its views.

The possible discarding of traction recommendations made by a commission of experts, costing, together with their investigation, nearly a quarter of a million dollars, calls attention to a subject occasionally noted in Chicago, of how much the city spends for expert service in addition to the amounts it regularly pays to experts in the municipality's employ. Not long ago the city council asked the city controller for a report on these expert services. The figures showed that between 1910 and 1915 the city paid out \$1,099,536 for special service and assistance.

After a prolonged debate only 18 members were found to vote against the second reading of the Military Service bill in the British House of Commons. The bill providing for a new examination of discharged and rejected men, was held by the Government to be essential in view of the military situation. The sympathetic handling of the problem by the Chancellor of the Exchequer contributed in no small measure to the successful passage of the second reading. It is interesting to note that a bill on precisely the same lines

has recently been carried by the French Government.

The New York Short Ballot Organization approves the plan outlined in the Marsh bill at Albany providing for a nonpartisan constitutional commission to present amendments to the State Constitution for consideration by the next session of the Legislature. The last Constitutional Convention cost, it points out, about \$1,000,000, and "its work came to nothing. A great proportion of those who voted against the Constitution as amended are undoubtedly in favor of specific provisions which the convention worked out with great deliberation and skill. The commission procedure was followed in 1872 after the defeat of the Constitution of 1869, with the result that all of the 11 separate amendments submitted by the Legislature at the recommendation of the commission were adopted by the people. Those who believe the State Constitution is in need of revision should support the Marsh bill."

The first equal suffrage bill to get through either branch of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina was passed recently by the upper House of the Legislature of that State. The bill gives the voters of Bryson City the right to vote on the question of giving the women of the town the right to municipal suffrage. Another bill to grant women the right to vote in municipal elections and for President and Vice-President of the United States is a special order in the Senate.

Adoption of any form of State social insurance has been deferred by the Massachusetts Legislature on the recommendation of its Committee on Social Welfare, which reported that "not enough is known about health insurance to justify at this time the enactment of legislation." Another commission to investigate is now being considered by the Legislature.

### CANADIAN WOMAN WOULD SERVE STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont.—Mrs. Melville C. Brokenshire, whose husband is an officer in the Two Hundred and Fifty-third (Queen's Highland) Battalion, has left for Washington for the purpose of applying to the authorities to permit her to train as an aviator for service with the United States forces. Mrs. Brokenshire is by birth an American.

### SWISS WOMEN AS JUDGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Zurich has just elected the first women judges in Switzerland to sit as expert assessors in certain trials involving technical trade knowledge. Six women have been chosen for this task, two dressmakers, one finisher, one milliner and two office clerks. The law making women eligible for such posts was passed in 1911, but it was not until April, six years later, that any women candidates offered themselves. It is believed their services will be especially valuable in determining disputes in the textile and clothing trades, and also in certain classes of commercial differences, which raise questions not easily to be decided by the ordinary male intellect.

## Service

"Service," in selling pianos, means much more than courteous attention in the store.

It means also the kind of treatment that the customer receives for years after the sale is made.

We have a forty-three-years' reputation for making people glad they dealt with us.

If you live on the Pacific Coast and are considering the purchase of a piano, player-piano or talking machine, will you allow our nearest store to add you to the list of the contented?

**The Wiley B. Allen Co.**

821 J Street, Sacramento, California

Oakland, Cal. San Francisco  
Stores also at  
San Jose Los Angeles  
San Diego Portland, Ore.

## Our June White Sale of 1917

Now in Progress

Tremendous Stocks of White Merchandise  
of Every Description at Lowest Prices

PORTLAND  
OREGON



PORTLAND  
OREGON

## IMPORTS FROM JAPAN INCREASE

Trade, Formerly With France  
and Italy, Sends Heavy Gold  
Shipments to Orient—Raw  
Silks an Important Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large withdrawals of gold from the United States to Japan, recently, have brought from the Japanese embassy the explanation that the movement was due to enormously expanding export trade. It is explained that Japan is simply sharing, in a minor way, in the vast store of European gold which the Allies have been sending to the United States for munitions and supplies.

Disturbance of the ordinary trade currents has redounded to Japan's benefit in some particulars, enormously in the case of European commerce, and also substantially in relations with the United States. It is pointed out, for instance, that America has been obliged to replace, in large degree, her imports of woven fabrics from France and Italy by supplies from Japan. Imports of raw and real silk for manufacture here, while \$42,000,000 in 1915, increased to \$81,000,000 in 1916. In the first eight months of 1915 these imports of raw and other silk from Japan were \$2,269,476, and in the corresponding period ended February, 1917, they had swollen to \$5,135,669. In the same period ended February, 1915, American imports of Japanese tea were \$6,679,157, and for the corresponding period ended February, 1917, they were \$8,143,774. Other goods show corresponding rates of increase.

### NEW GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Gen. Sir James Willocks, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., K. C. S. I., D. S. O., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Bullock, K. C. B. General Sir James Willocks has had a very distinguished career in the army, and has seen a great deal of active service. For his work in the Burma expedition of 1886-89 he was awarded the D. S. O. He was mentioned twice in dispatches in the present war and was appointed a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

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Because It Sells For Cash"

**Roberts Bros.**

THIRD AND MORRISON

PORTLAND, OREGON

Dry Goods Dress Goods  
Women's Ready-to-Wear  
Garments  
Hosiery, Knit Underwear  
and Silks  
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**Sipman Wolfe & Co.**

PORTLAND, OREGON

WEDDING GIFTS  
For June Brides

Sixth Floor

I have unpacked scores of the very newest Norfolk suits—many in rough, stylish fabrics—such as tweed, cheviot and novelty wools.

Boys' Norfolk Suits  
From \$5 to \$15

**Ben Selling**  
Morrison at Fourth  
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**Mme. Mariette Corsets**

For Elegance and Style

For Sale in Portland, Oregon, by  
GRAVELLE

346 Washington St., near Broadway, Portland, Ore.

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MANUFACTURING  
JEWELERS

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Convenient Terms

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MORRISON STREET  
NEAR BROADWAY  
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Good Sense Shoes

**PRINTING** BOYER PRINTING CO.  
251 5th St., Portland, Ore.  
We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending  
Our Excellent Service to Monitor Readers.

## Straw Hat Days!

The Men's Store is ready with a splendid stock of Men's Panamas,  
Bangkoks, Milans and Sennet Straws in all the new shapes.

PORTLAND AGENTS  
FOR  
**Dutchess  
Trousers**  
for Men and Boys

### ALL MEN'S STRAW AND FELT HATS AT SPECIAL PRICES

\$1.75 and 2.00 Sennet Straws.....	\$1.50
\$3.00 Sennet Straws now at.....	\$2.25
\$4.00 Milan Straws now at.....	\$2.75
\$5.00 Leghorns and Panamas.....	\$3.75
\$6.00 Bangkoks and Panamas at.....	\$4.25
\$7.50 Bangkoks and Panamas.....	\$5.50

## OLDS; WORTMAN & KING

PORTLAND, OREGON





## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS REACT  
AFTER A RISE

Steel Common Makes Another  
New High Record Before  
Selling Off—Railroad Group  
Attracts Some Attention

Higher price levels marked the New York stock list in the fore part of today's session. Exceeding by a small fraction its previous high record figure, United States Steel common again broke into new high ground. Crucible Steel was a strong issue in this class of stocks. Ohio Cities Gas moved up a couple of points or so, and Maxwell Motors common was particularly strong. American Can and Texas company were other features for good gains.

The early Boston stock market trading was more interesting than it has been for some time. Business was fairly active, and prices advanced as a rule, with the coppers prominent. Elevated was conspicuous for a decline of four points. Island Creek Coal was strong.

Both markets became irregular and somewhat uncertain late in the first half hour.

After U. S. Steel had opened up 1/4 at 134 1/2, it went to 135, it then dropped to 132 1/2, recovering about a point before midday. There was a substantial reaction throughout the list and the tone was wavering at midday. Prices changed at that hour were mixed. Wilson & Co. opened up 1/4 at 73 and advanced 3 1/2 points further. Texas Company opened up 1/4 at 22 1/2 and went to 24 1/2 and declined more than 3 points before midday. Ohio Gas opened up 1/4 at 138, advanced to 142 1/2 and dropped to 140 during the first half of the session.

The railroads continued to hold their early gains. Prominent in the advance in this group were Chesapeake, Canadian Pacific, Southern Pacific, New York Central and Union Pacific. The motor stocks also had good advances. The coppers generally were heavy.

Copper Range opened up 1/4 in Boston at 64 1/2 and declined a point. Osceola had a moderate gain.

The tone became heavier in the early afternoon and there were many recessions from top prices of the forenoon. Reading, after opening up 1/4 at 93 1/2, advanced to 96 1/2 and declined more than a point before the beginning of the last hour. On the local exchange Boston Elevated declined nearly a point further.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC			
April—	1917	Increase	
Operating revenue	\$15,412,900	\$3,062,628	
Operating expenses	4,989,229	1,297,007	
Net income	10,423,671	1,765,621	
From Jan 1—	58,580,700	12,431,797	
Operating revenue	16,870,199	5,242,709	
Operating expenses	4,989,229	1,297,007	
Net income	11,880,970	1,945,702	

MAINE CENTRAL			
April—	1917	Increase	
Gross revenue	\$1,162,975	\$973,529	
Operating expenses	256,359	267,689	
Net income	906,616	705,840	
From Jan 1—	11,171,426	8,852,363	
Gross revenue	2,604,944	2,557,172	
Operating expenses	533,534	533,534	
Net income	2,071,410	2,023,638	

MOBILE & OHIO			
April—	1917	Increase	
Gross revenue	\$1,162,975	\$973,529	
Operating expenses	256,359	267,689	
Net income	906,616	705,840	
From Jan 1—	11,171,426	8,852,363	
Gross revenue	2,604,944	2,557,172	
Operating expenses	533,534	533,534	
Net income	2,071,410	2,023,638	

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.			
April—	1917	Increase	
Gross revenue	\$1,162,975	\$973,529	
Operating expenses	256,359	267,689	
Net income	906,616	705,840	
From Jan 1—	11,171,426	8,852,363	
Gross revenue	2,604,944	2,557,172	
Operating expenses	533,534	533,534	
Net income	2,071,410	2,023,638	

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA			
April—	1917	Increase	
Gross revenue	\$1,162,975	\$973,529	
Operating expenses	256,359	267,689	
Net income	906,616	705,840	
From Jan 1—	11,171,426	8,852,363	
Gross revenue	2,604,944	2,557,172	
Operating expenses	533,534	533,534	
Net income	2,071,410	2,023,638	

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH			
April—	1917	Increase	
Gross revenue	\$1,162,975	\$973,529	
Operating expenses	256,359	267,689	
Net income	906,616	705,840	
From Jan 1—	11,171,426	8,852,363	
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NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial			
April—	1917	Increase	
Gross revenue	\$1,162,975	\$973,529	
Operating expenses	256,359	267,689	
Net income	906,616	705,840	
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## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber...	72	72	72	72
Alaska Gold...	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Alaska Ju...	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Allis-Chal...	29 1/2	31 1/4	29 1/2	31 1/4
Allis-Chalpf...	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Ag Chem...	54	54	53	53
Am B Sugar...	94 1/4	96 3/4	94 1/4	96
Am Can...	52 1/4	53	50 1/4	51
Am Can pf...	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
Am Car Fy...	74 1/4	75 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
A Car Fy pf...	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4
Am Cot Oil...	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Am H & L...	14 1/4	14 1/4	14	14
Am H & L pf...	64 1/4	64 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
Am Linsed...	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Am Lins' dpf...	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Loco...	74 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4







## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EAST GOES WEST  
FOR FIRST TIME

New York and Philadelphia Expected to Make Best Battle on This Invasion of the National Baseball League

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	21	10	.677
New York	18	11	.621
Chicago	17	15	.526
St. Louis	17	15	.526
Brooklyn	13	15	.463
Cincinnati	12	17	.414
Boston	10	17	.370
Pittsburgh	11	24	.314

Next Thursday will find the Philadelphia club opening the first invasion of the western circuit of the National League by an eastern club for the season of 1917, and on Friday all of the eastern clubs will be in active operation in the West. In the meantime, the two sections will play a few games among themselves.

That the eastern clubs of this league are not going to monopolize the first division places this summer as was the case last year is already apparent, and at the present writing it looks very much as if the East would have to depend on New York and Philadelphia to keep it in the running. Brooklyn and Boston have not yet shown anything that would seem to give them a right to claim a first-division place, and the only thing which makes it at all likely that they will get up among the first four is the memory of the wonderful work done by Boston in 1914 and the possibility that it may be repeated again this summer.

Philadelphia has been furnishing the real feature of the National League playing of late. Manager Moran's men received scant attention from the forecasters when the season opened, but they have made themselves felt of late and unless Alexander falls down in his work and the rest of the team plays below the form shown recently, the champions of 1915 will make things interesting for the leaders during the rest of the summer.

New York is holding up fairly well in the race, but the Giants have not made the impressive showing generally predicted of them before the season started and it will take a lot of Manager McGraw's best work to bring them to the finish line in first place. The pitching staff is far from the caliber of those which have generally been connected with championship teams.

Chicago and St. Louis are both pretty certain to improve as the season advances, especially is this so of Chicago which is working its first year under Manager Mitchell. Philadelphia made this team look exceedingly weak in its recent series; but it must be remembered that several of these games were very close and would have taken only a very little to count for the Cubs.

Brooklyn and Boston are to date the big disappointments of the league. Whether or not they will get into shape to become factors in the championship race remains to be seen; but they will not improve unless they play a greatly superior game to the one they have staged up to the present time. Conditions have not favored them at all, but this is only a minor incident in their showing.

Cincinnati and Pittsburgh give indications of doing better than last year, although they are hardly first division teams at present, and do not look as if they would develop enough for that this season.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN			
Team	Runs	Team	Runs
Ruth, Boston	419	Rousch, Cin.	360
Russell, Chicago	400	Clarke, Cin.	360
Billing, Cleveland	384	Burns, N. Y.	357
Gainer, Boston	351	Wilkens, Boston	356
Whegan, Cleveland	336	Fischer, Pitt.	354
Trumler, St. L.	333	Kauf, N. Y.	343
Spencer, Cleveland	325	Griffith, Cin.	341
Mendry, N. Y.	323	J. Smith, St. L.	329
Cobb, Detroit	319	Kauf, New York	319
Walker, Boston	313	Cravath, Phila.	321

TEN LEADING RUN-GETTERS			
Team	Runs	Team	Runs
Weaver, Chicago	27	Burns, New York	22
Hooper, Boston	24	Groh, Cincinnati	21
Young, Detroit	23	Williams, Chicago	20
Chapman, Cleveland	22	Vollter, Chicago	20
Judge, Wash.	21	Merkle, Chicago	20
Poster, Wash.	20	Paskert, Phil.	20
Austin, St. Louis	20	Doye, Chicago	20
Jackson, Chicago	20	Mann, Chicago	20
Bush, Detroit	19	Kauf, New York	19
Speaker, Cleveland	19	Cravath, Phil.	18

**F. L. KRAMER AGAIN VICTOR**  
NEWARK, N. J.—F. L. Kramer, 16 times United States bicycle champion, won his first race of the season at the Veldromes here yesterday, winning the Grand Prize of Newark, in two straight heats. Kramer beat out Robert Spears and Alfred Goulet, these riders finishing in the order named in both heats.

MISSOURI WINS  
TRACK AND FIELD  
CHAMPIONSHIP

STANDING OF THE TEAMS			
Team	Points	Team	Points
Missouri	57	Nebraska	24 1/2
Iowa State	24	Grinnell	18
Kansas	12 1/2	Drake	6
Simpson	1		

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
AMES, Ia.—Capt. R. L. Simpson ran true to form, and for the third successive year University of Missouri won the Missouri Valley Conference track and field championship meet at Ames, Saturday. University of Nebraska nosed out Iowa State College for second place by one-half point.

One record was smashed when J. E. Wilkins of Iowa State cleared the bar, in the pole vault at 12 ft. 1 in. one inch higher than the former record. J. V. Scholz, Missouri, equaled the Valley record in the 100-yard dash, finishing in 10s. flat.

Missouri failed to place in but three events: the half-mile and two mile runs and the shotput. Iowa State placed in every event but the 100-yard dash.

C. O. Duncan of Missouri sprang a surprise by defeating A. E. Hawthorn of Iowa State in the two-mile run. Grinnell College showed up strongly in the dashes, winning first in the 440 and 220. The Kansas State Agricultural College men failed to appear.

The summary:  
100-Yard Dash—Won by J. V. Scholz, Missouri; R. L. Simpson, Missouri, second; C. B. Hoyt, Grinnell, third; Charles Werner, Nebraska, fourth. Time—10s.  
220-Yard Dash—Won by C. B. Hoyt, Grinnell; J. V. Scholz, Missouri, second; Hugh Pitch, Iowa State, third; Charles Werner, Nebraska, fourth. Time—22 1/2s.  
440-Yard Dash—Won by Lance Barden, Grinnell; Griffith Owen, Nebraska, second; J. G. Daggy, Missouri, third; C. A. Marsh, Iowa State, fourth. Time—49 1/2s.  
120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by R. L. Simpson, Missouri; Charles Werner, Nebraska, second; S. C. Green, Iowa State, third. Time—15 1/2s.  
220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by R. L. Simpson, Missouri; F. D. Selbie, Missouri, second; G. Daggy, Missouri, third; R. W. Tawzer, Iowa State, fourth. Time—24 1/2s.  
580-Yard Run—Won by F. S. Rodkey, Kansas; C. Grau, Nebraska, second; W. L. Overman, Nebraska, third; R. F. Crane, Iowa State, fourth. Time—1m. 57s.  
Half-Mile Relay—Won by Missouri (Harry Viner, F. P. Hittam, J. V. Scholz, R. L. Simpson); Grinnell, second; Nebraska, third; Iowa State, fourth. Time—1m. 30 1/2s.  
One-Mile Run—Won by C. O. Duncan, Missouri; A. E. Hawthorn, Iowa State, second; Carrell Sproul, Kansas, third; P. C. Cromer, Iowa State, fourth. Time—4m. 28 1/2s.  
Five-Mile Relay—Won by Missouri (F. D. Selbie, R. C. Bond, W. N. Rider, J. G. Daggy); Grinnell, second; Iowa State, third; Nebraska, fourth. Time—3m. 30s.  
Two-Mile Relay—Won by Grinnell (Harry Viner, F. P. Hittam, J. V. Scholz, R. L. Simpson); Grinnell, second; Nebraska, third; Iowa State, fourth. Time—1m. 30 1/2s.  
Running High Jump—Won by R. F. Pittam, Missouri; E. C. Rice, Kansas, and Charles Werner, Nebraska, tied for second; R. G. Lindsey, Iowa State, fourth. Height—5ft. 10 1/2 in.  
Running Broad Jump—Won by R. L. Simpson, Missouri; H. A. Grutzmacher, Kansas, second; Charles Werner, Nebraska, third; H. F. Dimick, Iowa State, fourth. Distance, 22ft. 6 1/2 in.  
Pole Vault—Won by J. E. Wilkins, Iowa State, height 12ft. 1 in.; L. S. Evin, Drake, second, 11ft. 10 1/2 in.; W. F. Sylvester, Missouri, third, 10ft. 6 in.  
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CAPTAIN BECKER  
WINS AT TENNIS

Leader of Illinois Team Takes Western College Honors on University of Chicago Courts—Defeats W. C. Wente

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—For the first time in the 20 years or so that western college lawn tennis has had an intercollegiate championship, a University of Illinois man won the honors at the courts of the University of Chicago Saturday. Capt. W. H. Becker, a senior who competed in the finals in 1916, was successful in his second trial for the title. He defeated W. C. Wente, a senior from Rose Polytechnic Institute, 4-6, 8-6, 6-3, 6-1.

After taking the singles in the morning the Illinois made it a clean sweep by gathering in the doubles in the afternoon. Becker and his partner, E. G. McKay, defeating C. G. Clark and Benson Littman of Chicago easily 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Looking over the championship play for the past 10 years this year's competition was hardly up to standard.

The championship match in the singles was hard fought in the first two sets, the last two going to the Illinois player rather easily. It was a contest between a man sticking to the back court and a player good in the back court and equipped with something of a net game. The net play that Becker used, slight as it was, sufficed to turn the scales in his favor.

A glance at the style of play of the 1917 champion shows him possessed of a first-class service, hit with a bit of a top cut, good speed and both serves equally paced. In this respect he had the advantage of his opponent, who hit with a good swing, but without great power or deception. The strong point in Becker's game, as it proved, his net play, would also prove his weak point against a stronger opponent. He was very slow in following his service in and frequently was caught in midcourt without the ability to play with strength from that position. Only the backline game of Wente saved Becker from many an embarrassing moment and as it was he lost points frequently through soft and ineffective hitting from a deep net position. His forehand drive was well done, both men's backhands lacked power. Becker played an intelligent game. He started in to keep his opponent on the run and the success of his tactics are measured in the score of the last set. The new champion, it might be added, is a Chicago boy. He picked up his game on local courts, like his teammate, E. G. McKay.

Wente, the unheralded player from Rose Poly, turns out to be a product of the courts of another big city, Cincinnati. He suffered this spring from lack of competition. In La Terra Haute, where Rose is located, he was the best man in the city. So these intercollegiate matches gave him his first stiff work of the spring. It was also his first experience in this tourney, as noted. Altogether it must be said for him that in beating a prime favorite, McKay, and coming through to the finals, to lose after taking the lead, he made a highly creditable showing. The consistency of his game indicated that his progress was well deserved.

Wente's defeat can be charged to his lack of net play and he places it there himself. The elimination of McKay can be laid to his lack of tournament experience. At least, so his teammates credit it. In the thought of several of the players, McKay remains the best racket wielder in this year's field. The Illinois sophomore is a hard hitter and has beautiful technique. He had Wente within one point of the match half a dozen times, but was unable to clinch it.

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ILLINOIS TRACK  
TEAM IS WINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—University of Illinois athletes made Illinois Day at the University of Chicago a memorable one for their college, taking the dual track meet 73 1/2 to 61 1/2, the baseball game 14 to 3, and winning the western intercollegiate lawn tennis doubles championship from a Chicago pair, in addition to annexing the singles championship from a Rose Polytechnic Institute man earlier in the day.

The track meet afforded the only real competition the Maroons put up. This proved a close and finely contested battle. The work of P. M. Spink, the individual star of the meet, figured largely in the Illinois victory. He pulled up from behind in the 440-yard dash, defeating Clark, the Maroon, in 50 1/2-ss, and at the finish of the meet, when the score was nearly even, repeated his victory in the half-mile in 1m. 54 1/2-ss. Fast time was made in the mile, in which G. L. Otis, a Chicago runner, defeated his star team mate, G. L. Tenney, in 4m. 25 1/2-ss. The winners:

100-Yard Dash—C. T. Carroll, Illinois. Time—10 1/2s.  
220-Yard Dash—Fred Fuestein, Chicago. Time—22 1/2s.  
440-Yard Dash—P. M. Spink, Illinois. Time—50 1/2s.  
880-Yard Run—P. M. Spink, Illinois. Time—1m. 54 1/2s.  
One-Mile Run—G. L. Otis, Chicago. Time—4m. 25 1/2s.  
Two-Mile Run—D. R. Powers, Chicago. Time—3m. 53 1/2s.  
Running High Jump—D. J. Fisher, Chicago, and F. F. Webster, Illinois, tied for first. Height—5ft. 8 in.  
120-Yard High Hurdles—W. B. Ames, Illinois. Time—25 1/2s.  
220-Yard Low Hurdles—W. B. Ames, Illinois. Time—25 1/2s.  
Running Broad Jump—W. B. Overbee, Illinois. Distance—22ft. 7 in.  
Pole Vault—P. W. Graham, Chicago. Height—12ft.  
Shot Put—C.



BIG INCREASE IN  
PLANTED AREA

Massachusetts Agricultural Authorities Estimate Acreage Cultivated to Be About 20 Per Cent Above the Normal

Planting in Massachusetts has progressed sufficiently to enable the State agricultural authorities to review the crop situation in its early stages, and from reports received from all parts of the State, it is estimated that the acreage under cultivation this year will be about 20 per cent above the normal. A much larger acreage would have been planted, in the opinion of Secretary Wilfrid Wheeler of the State Board of Agriculture, had the farmers in the eastern and central parts of the State been assured a sufficient supply of labor at fairly moderate prices, and a more plentiful distribution of seed, especially for staple crops.

The increase in the planted acreage is due mainly, says Secretary Wheeler, to the popularity of the small or kitchen garden, and the success of the Connecticut Valley Public Safety Committee in solving the labor and seed problems. At least 15 per cent of the 20 per cent increase, however, is through the efforts of the small grower who has apparently turned every available piece of back yard land into a garden. The other 5 per cent increase is in the Connecticut Valley.

The State Board of Agriculture expects to publish official figures of the planted acreage about June 1. "The kitchen garden will help in relieving the food situation in Massachusetts," said Secretary Wheeler to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Of course, some of the back-yard farmers are planting crops for the first time, but their interest in farming has been aroused, and the demand for all kinds of garden produce will be sufficient to keep them at work on their own plots through the season. Every pound of food raised in the back yard, on the front lawn or in the adjoining field, means so much less demand from that particular farm on the market, and so much more for the family which has no garden."

"Furthermore, the amateur gardener of 1917, if he carries his efforts through to the end of the season, will have learned so much of the ease and practicality of maintaining a garden, that he is likely next year, not only to repeat his efforts, but, if the opportunity offers, to increase his planted acreage, or rather yardage. "In fact, the experience of the small householder this year in Massachusetts and other states will give kitchen gardening such an impetus that the little plot will be regarded as much a necessity as the cooking stove or the dining room table."

"Our reports from the western part of the State are very encouraging, especially from Hampshire and Hampden counties. The committees on public safety in that part of the State have succeeded in arousing unusual interest among the farmers, and by assuring them a sufficient supply of labor, they have increased the acreage. Our reports show, furthermore, that the Connecticut Valley farmer will devote less land to raising tobacco and more to onions, corn, potatoes and beans, than ever before, which is certainly a great gain for the State. We have received no reports of course from Connecticut, but I understand that the river farmers in the State have also decreased their tobacco acreage in favor of staple food products."

"Onions have always been the big crop in the Connecticut Valley, especially between Greenfield and Springfield. Last season hundreds of farmers in Hadley, Sunderland, Whately and other river towns received unusually good prices for their onions, which they had permitted the buyers to leave in their cellars, changing hands four and sometimes five times, at constantly increasing prices, until, during the latter part of the winter, when the onions were at length removed, the value of the crop had increased 300 and 400 fold. Naturally these farmers are going strong for onions this year, and in addition many of them will plant corn, potatoes and beans."

"Not only have the public safety committees in Hampden and Hampshire counties succeeded in mobilizing laborers for the farms in those counties, but in both counties a practical plan of financing the crops has been brought forward which has encouraged the farmer to increase his acreage."

"The market gardeners in the Boston district have learned the value of women weeders, with the result that the little bands of women from the tenement district of Boston who were in the habit of tramping out to Bedford, Concord, and even Acton to work on the broad lands in those towns, have halted in Arlington, Belmont and Lexington, and their activities used in supplying the Boston market with high priced vegetables. Perhaps the urgent necessity of the farmer for additional help this year will be the means of bringing out the women, as has been done in Europe."

"If conditions are favorable this summer the harvest in Massachusetts should be great, even though the workers are comparatively few."

## HOMEMAKING SCHOOL

Closing exercises of the Garland School of Homemaking will be held on Tuesday afternoon, June 5, in Robinson Chapel, 29 Chestnut Street. Dr. Albert Parker Pitch, president of Andover Theological Seminary, will give an address, and John Marshall will give organ selections. The program will be followed at 4 o'clock with a reception and exhibit of work at 19 Chestnut Street.

## REAL ESTATE

Max Freedman has purchased from the City & Suburban Real Estate Trust, the four-story and basement brick house and lot of land located at 31 Albany Street near Kneeland Street, South End district. The property carries a total assessment of \$22,100, with \$14,000 of that amount on 1837 square feet of land.

The title to a five-story brick house and 1587 square feet of land at 15 Revere Street, West End, has this day passed from Julius Krinsky to Ida Lezberg. The total taxed value is \$17,500 of which \$7100 applies on the land.

## DORCHESTER TRANSACTION

Papers have gone to record this day in the sale of a two-apartment frame dwelling and 5266 square feet of land at 15 Summer Street, Dorchester. The grantor was Charles J. Lavis, and Hannah G. Davis is the buyer. The estate is assessed for \$5800 including \$1000 carried on the land.

**JAMAICA PLAIN AND BRIGHTON**  
Daniel B. Ruggles bought the colonial plaster dwelling on the corner of 180 Pond Street and Prince Street, overlooking Jamaica Pond, owned by Alice Mudge, wife of Arthur W. Mudge. There is a land area of 13,000 square feet included in the assessed valuation of \$21,000. The new owner will occupy the premises in a few days. Robert T. Fowler was the broker in this transaction.

Arthur Lewenberg bought a lot of land from Waldo F. Gleason, situated on Brainerd Road near Briggs Street, Brighton, containing 10,000 square feet, assessed for \$2000.

## REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending May 26, 1917.

Transac	Mort	Am't of
May 21	May 21	May 21
122	58	\$287,295
68	25	\$2,450
76	44	\$170,205
76	42	\$108,832
77	43	\$314,468
192	69	\$364,420
Totals	551	\$1,553,680
Same week 1916	546	\$1,561,589
Same week 1915	651	\$2,468,122
Week end May 19 422	208	\$1,508,912

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

East Brookline St., 64, Ward 6; John L. Whiting et al., F. J. Robinson; brick mfg.  
Ormond St., 36, rear, Ward 21; Wellington Holbrook; frame garage.  
Broad St., 23-27, Ward 5; Employers Liability Co.; alter office.  
High St., 2-20, Ward 5; High Street Trust Co.; alter mercantile.  
Atlantic Ave., 368, rear, Ward 5; Foster Wharf Co.; alter laundry.  
Hansen St., 29, Ward 6; Peter J. Maguire; alter lodging.  
Hansen St., 27, Ward 6; J. H. Crocker; alter lodging.  
High St., 18, Ward 5; Francis C. Welch, Jr.; alter mercantile.  
Commercial St., 75-77, Ward 5; Kitter Realty Co., McIntyre & McDonald; alter mercantile.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Groundfish arrivals at the fish pier today were: Steamer Heroine 132,000 pounds, steamer Breaker 77,400, schooners Hortense 74,200, Progress 33,600, Elenora de Costa 26,000, Margie Turner 23,000, M. S. Greer 40,200, A. C. Nunan 36,700, W. H. Moody 21,400, Delphine Cabral 21,000, H. L. Marshall 23,500, and the new Carina with 180 barrels herring. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6.50@6.9, stein cod \$6.75@6.8, market cod \$4.65, pollock \$6.65@6.75, large hake \$6, medium hake \$4, and cusk \$5.50 @6.

The first shipment of fresh mackerel from Nova Scotia to be landed here this season was delivered to dealers today after 230 barrels were taken from holds of a steamer arriving from Yarmouth.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were: Mary F. Sears 140,000 pounds fresh fish, Over the Waves 190 barrels fresh herring, small boats 3000 barrels herring since Saturday, and netters 25,000 pounds fresh fish. The crew of the schooner Rex received \$139 each as their share of the \$5586 stock made by the vessel on her recent halibut trip.

Alterations are being made to the auxiliary schooner yacht Constance at East Boston, following sale of the boat to the Howard Lumber Company for about \$15,000. The craft is to be used in the rivers of Panama, taking men and supplies to the lumber camps. E. L. Joyce of Medford is to be captain and a crew of seven men are to man the vessel. Cabins and pleasure accommodations are being converted into cargo space.

## STEEL TRADE PRECAUTIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pittsburgh Steel managers have taken further precautions to protect the nation's interest in the present emergency by compelling buyers to certify they work on Government business, says the Daily Iron Trade, which continues: Eastern basic pig iron consumers are negotiating for aggregate of 40,000 tons, for delivery next year. Connellsville furnace coke reached \$9, for prompt shipment, while car supplies show no improvement.

**HARDWARE DEALERS EXHIBIT**  
The 1918 convention and exhibition of the New England Hardware Dealers Association will be held in Boston according to the vote of the directors at that organization at a recent meeting. The exhibition held in connection with the convention will be staged at Mechanics Building, the date being Feb. 20-22.

LIQUOR AND  
FOOD ISSUE

Herbert C. Hoover, Administration Food Adviser, Is Opposed to Confusing the Two Problems of War Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert C. Hoover, the Administration's food adviser, has publicly stated his opposition to confusing the prohibition and the food mobilization issues. His stand coincides with the views of Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

Both favor an investigation of wide scope before the liquor traffic is driven from the land. Mr. Hoover advocates the appointment of a presidential committee to conduct a thorough inquiry into the facts, prior to enacting broad temperance legislation at this period.

Every woman in the country who presides over a household will be asked to enlist as an actual member of the new food administration, if legislation now pending in Congress is adopted, according to an announcement made by Mr. Hoover. He believes the women may play a deciding part in the war and they will be asked to sign a pledge to help him carry out his program. An outline of some of the war economies essential to meet the emergency is given, and it is intimated that congressional delay may mean a serious waste. The statement reads:

"Plans are being developed by the proposed food administration in cooperation with State food councils, State officials, the Woman's National Defense Council and other civic associations for the recruiting of the whole of the women of the country definitely into the service of the food administration, so that if Congress passes the Lever food bill a vigorous campaign in conservation of our food supplies can at once be started. It is the idea of the food administration to ask every woman who presides over a household to enlist as an actual member of the food administration, to be thus entitled to the badge of the administration and to sign a written pledge to carry out the advice and instructions of the food administration as far as her circumstances permit. "It is proposed to divide this vast army into states, and direct its activities through the State organizations and State officials. Advice and instructions of national character will be added to those of the State and local organizations. "Instructions will thus be handed down to each individual member from time to time. It is proposed that such advice and instructions should be direct and absolutely specific and embodied in the following general lines, all based on the fact that we can eat plenty if we eat wisely and without waste: "Elimination of waste: Out of our abundance have come many careless customs that must be curbed or changed. We must learn to imitate the race thrift of the housewife of France, who has so ably seconded the soldier members of her family by home saving. The gospel of the clean plate and of individual services of the same. "Substitutions: Local products must be used instead of those from farther afield in order to save transportation and to encourage local production. During the summer season a larger proportion of vegetables should be used in order to save those staples which are more easily kept. The use of staples with which we are familiar, such as corn bread, should be encouraged in order to save those which our allies need. "Educational advice: A comprehensive series of studies of food values and of advantageous buying and preparation of food is to be placed before our women by the numerous agencies now available. "Stimulation of the preservation of perishable foods for subsequent household use will be encouraged in every way. "It may well be that the women of America will play a deciding part in the great war if the legislation now pending in Congress in regard to food administration becomes a law."

**REORGANIZATION OF INDIANA GUARD**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Harry B. Smith, Adjutant-General, has intimated that a big "shake-up" in the parts of the Indiana National Guard that have not been mustered into Federal service will be made soon, says the News. General Smith would not give out details of the proposed reorganization for publication, but he admitted he had such a plan under consideration.

He said the reorganization probably would affect the two infantry regiments of the guard that are not now in the Federal service, and the reorganization would "be along such lines as providing proper battalion commanders for the battalions of the regiments and securing an efficient organization throughout the guard."

**AT THE THEATERS**  
Castle Square—"Mr. Jubilee Drax" 8:10 (Opening Tuesday).  
Copley—"The Angel in the House," 8:10.  
Holla—"Treasure Island," 8:10.  
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.  
Majestic—"The Crisis," 8:15.  
Plymouth—"The Masquerade," 8:10.  
Shubert—"The Highwayman," 8:10.  
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.  
Metropole—Daily at Keith's 1:45, Majestic 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Keith, Tremont, Shubert, 2: Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

## SCHOOLS, CAMPS, MISCELLANEOUS

## EDUCATIONAL

**BEACON**  
A Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

An unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The school home is located on a beautiful estate of 100 acres, overlooking the city, just off Beacon Street, Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Here are the athletic fields, tennis courts and playgrounds; here the pupils enjoy all outdoor games, horseback riding, skating, summer and winter sports. Day students are called for and sent home by automobile if desired. Country day students are taken to and from the school farm by automobile. For the Girls—Household Arts, home care, furnishing and decoration, gardening and horticulture. For the Boys—Manual training, carpentry, forestry and gardening. For Boys and Girls—Nature study, music, primary, intermediate, academic and college preparatory courses. Average of 100 pupils. College trained leaders, who are sympathetic with the individual girl and boy. College large families. For Illustrated Booklet, Address: MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 401 BEACON ST., BOSTON, Mass.

## The Principia

A School for Character Building CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes, individual attention, and college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, outdoor sports, horseback riding, and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl. The PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo. A prospectus will be mailed on application.

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Miss Cowles' School for Girls

In the Allegheny foothills near Horseshoe Curve Elevation 1025 Feet. Twenty-five minutes by trolley from School grounds to Union Station, where main line P. & O. trains stop. Fifteen minute service. A teacher from the school will meet students in Union Station, New York City, Philadelphia and accompany them to the school. Thorough preparation for college. Certificate admits to all leading colleges. Native teachers of French and German. Music, art, domestic science, and physical education. A faculty of six girls. Gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis, croquet, and outdoor sports. Horseback riding, folk and aesthetic dancing. Sleeping porch and tents for outdoor study in spring and fall. Catalogue on request. EMMA MILTON COWLES, Head of School, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

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An Ideal College of MUSIC, DRAMATIC ART, EXPRESSION, ORATORY, BIBLE READING. (Adjacent to Blackstone Hotel) 6th Floor, 624 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. The oldest chartered school of expression in America. Degrees granted. Public Speaking, English, Dramatic Art, Professional and Teaching Courses. Portfolios. Free catalogues. Address: D. A. Shoemaker, Principal, 624 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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## THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

SUMMER COURSE JUNE 4th Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. V. M. WHEAT, Director, 32 West 42 St.

## ENOUGH IDELE MEN FOR ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An important compilation of figures, showing light upon the possible operation of the selective draft law was made public by the Bureau of Census on Monday. The census tabulation reveals that there are in the United States 10,079,500 men between the ages of 21 and 30, and therefore subject to military duty. The figures are, of course, estimates, and are based upon the percentages of the census of 1910, but are believed to furnish a close approximation of the real facts.

The most interesting announcement included in the census statement is to the effect that 500,500 out of the 10,079,500 of this age are not gainfully occupied. This is approximately the number that will be drafted when the first quota is called out next fall.

## BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

Symphony concert subscribers of the past season who desire to retain their locations in Symphony Hall for 1917-18, must notify the manager by Friday, June 1, according to a reminder issued this morning. It is said that the books indicate a subscription even larger than last year's, in which all the Friday afternoon and all but a few of the Saturday night seats were taken. The sales for the concerts which the Symphony Orchestra gives in the cities of the monthly trips are noted as excellent, the two series of concerts in New York and the series in Brooklyn being completely subscribed, and the series in Philadelphia, in Baltimore and in Washington promising the same outcome. Tonight at Symphony Hall Agide Jacchia begins his work as conductor of the Pop concert, presenting a program chiefly of Italian music.

## PUPILS FOR CANNERIES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Within a short time 1000 Philadelphia school boys and girls will probably be called by the Federal Department of Labor to enlist for work in the canneries of New Jersey, according to word received by the school mobilization committee appointed by the Mayor to work out plans for the employment of the boys and girls from 14 to 21 years as an industrial army, says the North American.

## SUMMER CAMPS

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On Newfound Lake, foothills of White Mountain, New Hampshire. A vacation camp of rare attractiveness of location and environment. Complete equipment. Individual dressing rooms. Every essential of an ideal camp. Booklet on application. MRS. W. K. HORTON 15 Washington Place, Ridgewood, N. J.

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On adjoining properties, in the most beautiful part of the White Mountains. ZUFRIEDEN, for Adults. CAMP CHOCORUA CAMP ARCON For Boys For Girls. All the best and some unusual features. Tents, bungalows, cottages, hill, book. S. G. DAVIDSON, A. M., Litt. D., Tamworth, N. H.

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On our own island, China Lake, Me. Dining hall, assembly house, tents. Swimming, canoeing, motor-boating, land and water sports. Crafts and dramatics. Personally directed by Mr. Charles E. Towne (Assistant Superintendent of Schools) and Mrs. Towne. Address 10 Barnes St., Portland, Me.

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On beautiful Noomi Lake, 2000 feet above sea, in pine-forests of Pocono Mountains. Four hours from New York and Philadelphia. Bungalows and tents on sunny hill. Hockey, basketball, canoeing—all outdoor sports. Free admission. \$35.00. 4th St. MISS BLANCHE D. PRICE.

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In the Pocono Mts. For Boys 7 to 15 years of age. For particulars address MISS ANNA SCHNEIDER 14 Prospect Place, Hempstead, N. Y.

## Camp Information

FREE Catalogs and Advice on all Boarding Schools or Camps in U. S. Am. School Association, Masonic Temple, Chicago, or Times Bldg., N. Y.

## SANTA ANITA

THE BERKELEY HALL SCHOOL CAMP Located in the Sierra Madre Mountains, Happy, Active, Outdoor Vacation for Girls and Boys. Send for booklet, 2111 4th Ave., Los Angeles.

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LAKE WINDERMERE, N. H. 26th year. Best equipped camp for boys in America. Illustrated booklet. Address JOHN M. BOSTON, 2111 4th Ave., Los Angeles.

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A CAMP FOR GIRLS HARRISON, MAINE. Give your girl an opportunity to develop self-reliance, character in the woods of Maine. For booklet address GEO. C. BONFAG, 2817 Creston St., N. Y. City.

## WYNONA CAMP FAIRFAX, VT.

Exceptional advantages. Electric lights, running water, shower baths, sleeping bungalows. In pine grove facing beautiful mountain lake. Monthly, 2 weeks, 10 days, 5 days, 2 days. DIRECTOR, 285 Summer St., Fitchburg, Mass.

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## CAMP MINNEHAHA

The care of home and fun of the outdoors. Address: Mrs. Wm. Roxy, Bat Cave, N. C.

## CAMP ANOKA

In Wisconsin. A camp for twenty girls. Booklet MISS J. HAMONEY, Box 337, LaCrosse, Wis.

## CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS

Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal Church officiated yesterday at the laying of the corner stone of the main structure of the Church of All Nations. This church was originally conceived by the Rev. Edgar J. Helms of the Morgan Memorial and adjoins the buildings of that institution. It is dedicated to religious equality. At the opening exercises, held in the auditorium of the Morgan Memorial building, Bishop Hughes delivered the dedication address and the Rev. D. D. Forsyth of Philadelphia paid a tribute to the work of the organization. Other workers were the Rev. A. P. Redner, the Rev. William M. Gilbert, and the Rev. Willis D. Odell, all of the Memorial Church.

## FOOD CENSOR TO BE STARTED

Under the direction of the department of agricultural economics of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, a food census is about to be started throughout the State, says the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A thorough canvass will be made of wholesalers, retailers, small dealers and hotel men. Standard farm products are to be considered and returns will show first, the amounts and origin of products brought in and shipped from the city or town by wholesalers or retailers; second, amounts of yearly receipts and shipments of products including local purchases and stocks in storage; third, totals of weekly purchases of products together with the number of weeks and also the amounts purchased outside the city.

## ARGENTINA HONORS ITALY

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A huge manifestation to pay tribute to Italy was held here Sunday. One hundred thousand Argentines took part in a parade through the streets of the capital. The buildings were decorated with flags of the Allies and the national songs of the allied countries were played by bands.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
Lord's Sirloin Cut Pure Codfish

is not the ordinary kind, but a quality you have never seen, unless you know the SIRLOIN CUT. It is packed from the choicest steaks cut from the tenderest parts of the cod, and when served is much richer, has a flavor and guaranteed pure, clean and wholesome. Packed only in 2-lb. boxes and sent direct for 60c. per box and 75c. west of the Missouri River. Booklet of Codfish recipes in every package. LORD BROS. CO., Portland, Maine

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## RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS

\$10 up, \$5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals \$1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire St., Boston.

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**PIERCE ARROW**  
FOR SALE—48-horsepower, 1916 model; 7-passenger; \$3000; in perfect condition; joined navy, must sell. Address A247, Monitor Office, Boston.

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## TO LET FOR SUMMER MONTHS

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## VERY DESIRABLE apartment

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## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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## WAR ARTICLES TO BE MADE BY STUDENTS

WASHINGTON, D.



# VIRGINIA, TEXAS, OREGON, WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA, ETC.

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## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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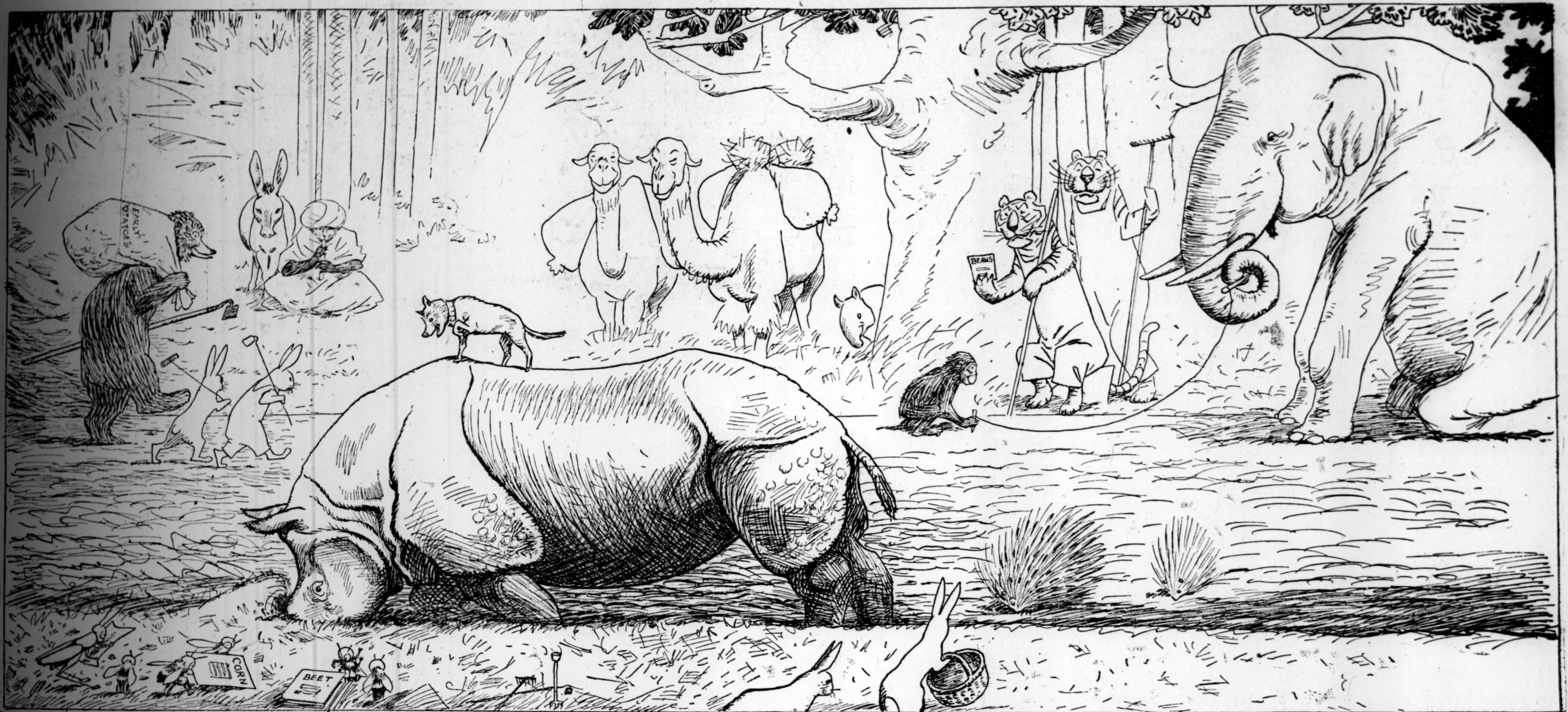
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Each Animal Planted a Little Patch of Something That the Other Fellow Wanted



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Now our Mr. Grasshopper was a prairie-bred grasshopper, and he was accustomed to those parts of the North American continent where the prairies are wide and broad, as well as long, thick, high and deep. Mr. Grasshopper, therefore, knew how farming was carried on in those parts of the world, and he had often seen tractor plows at work turning over many furrows at a time.

"There certainly should be a garden in the jungle," thought Mr. Grasshopper to himself, adding after due consideration of the necessities for bringing this thing about, "and the nearest thing to a tractor plow in the jungle is Mr. Rhinoceros."

When the animals decided to cultivate the jungle, therefore, Mr. Rhinoceros was pressed into service as a plow. Just at first it was a little

hard for him to understand, but by and by he saw that his nose horn was the plow part and his strong body the tractor part. Then he went at it, plowing through the soil, turning it over in furrows with his horn, and the difficulty was to get him to stop. For the animals were agreed that, while a garden was a good idea, they wanted some of the jungle to remain wild. But Mr. Rhinoceros kept on

thinking he was a tractor plow and kept on plowing until he had turned under really more of the jungle than the animals ever would be able to cultivate.

There was also some difficulty in settling what should be planted. The different animals disagreed about what was most desirable; each had his own decided preference.

"We want to plant all cucumbers,"

declared the tapir twins, who were never "backward about expressing their wishes.

"All peanuts," grunted the elephant. "Blackberries, by all means," said the bear, while the donkey lifted up his musical voice in praise of thistles as food.

At last they settled it by agreeing that each one should plant a little patch of something that the other fel-

low wanted. In this way, there were the proper amounts of beans, peas, lettuce, radishes, cabbage, onions, cucumbers, spinach, corn, beets, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, melons, peppers, tomatoes, cauliflowers, egg-plant and brussels sprouts, with a few borders of flowering plants for the bees. The little orang utan from Borneo, with the assistance of the elephant, laid it all out in regular beds and got

the rows straight and the right distances apart, after, of course, firing the earth nicely with their rakes. Then they planted the seeds at the proper depth for each kind of seed, all in the straight rows which the orang utan and the elephant had laid out, and they patted the earth down on top of the seeds. Then everybody sat around the edge of the garden to wait for the seeds to come up.

## The Little Girl Who Collected Buttons

Once upon a time there was a little girl who collected buttons. Now, you know there are a great many things that small girls and boys may collect—stamps or post cards, shells, marbles, monograms—anything at all which happens to take their fancy. But this little girl was collecting buttons, and this is how she came to do it.

Upstairs in her mother's sewing room stood an old-fashioned sewing table, full of the most delightful little drawers and cubby-holes. One thin, shallow drawer was divided off into tiny square compartments in which were arranged her mother's spools of silk and cotton—the white cottons standing on end that one might read their numbers, 50, 60, 70, or 80, the colored silk ones lying on their sides so that one might quickly select just the color or shade wanted. Over on the right hand side of this drawer there was left a large space in which the buttons lived. Some of them were sewed tightly to cards, and they were no particular fun; but by far the larger number of the buttons lay all loosely tumbled up together. Some of them were large, flat and white, like the buttons on father's underwear; then there were smaller ones which belonged on mother's dainty undergarments or the little girl's gingham frocks. But, still there were hundreds of others—thousands, it seemed to the little girl, as she hovered over them, wondering which one to choose this time. There were red ones and green ones and blue ones, there were round ones and fat ones, long and thin ones—buttons of all possible shapes and sizes. When the little girl was very small, she used to run to this drawer, which was then just about on the level with her head, stand on the very tips of her toes and peer in at them as they lay in fascinating array.

As she grew older, the little girl would now and then say, "Please, mother, may I have just one red button to play with?" Or, "Mother, I've never had a green one; mayn't I take just one?" And usually her mother said that she might; so, after a while, she had quite a collection of them, stowed away in an old cardboard box on the shelf of her play closet. It was a very pleasant thing, on a rainy afternoon when there was no school, to reach down the box, jingle the buttons about a bit, arrange them in rows according to colors or sizes, and then to count them. People who collect things, as you probably have discovered, are never tired of taking out their treasures and looking them over. After the joy of finding a new specimen, nothing is half so nice as adding it to the rest of the collection and then looking them all over together.

But now to get on with our story. On one cold winter day the little girl was sitting on the hearth-rug, in front of a particularly nice dancing and sparkling wood fire, playing with her collection of buttons. Mother had given her several of late, and some of them were very unusual, too. One, for instance, was in the shape of an

acorn, sharp little point and all. This, at that moment, was the little girl's especial pride. She was holding it in her hand when the telephone bell rang. Her mother got up from her work in the next room to answer the call, and the little girl heard her say: "Why, thank you very much. Certainly, she may go. She'll be only too delighted, for she's been all alone today, with no one to play with." Yes, she had been invited to go to the theater that very afternoon. The little girl was so delighted that she danced up and down for joy; she forgot all about the fire and all about the buttons, until her mother asked her to go and pick them all up neatly. But, when she came to do it, the box was nowhere in sight and, in her haste and excitement, the little girl gathered up the buttons in handfuls and stuffed them deep down in the pocket of her plaid school dress. Never did she so much as give them another thought on that day or the next, for, when you are six, it is a very important day in your life—the day that you first go to see "Peter Pan."

On Monday morning mother got down the usual plaid dress and the little girl stood with her back against her mother's knee, while it was fastened. Then off she went to her breakfast and on to school, where she was quite absorbed in the lessons which always seemed more interesting after the vacation of a Saturday and a Sunday. But in the last study hour of the morning, that time when most little girls are wishing that school were over and planning at what they will play that afternoon, the little girl's thoughts wandered from her geography lesson. She thought a lot about Peter Pan, about his house in the tree tops, about Snee and Wendy and all the rest; then all of a sudden she found a big tear rolling down her cheek, for she had had such a good time on Saturday and here she was again back in school, confronted by the doleful task of learning all about the rivers of New South Wales. It was truly very trying—the fact that one such glorious day can be followed by one so dull and monotonous. Several more tears came suddenly racing down her cheeks, and the little girl put her hand into her pocket to reach for her handkerchief. But, instead of a neatly folded handkerchief, her hand grasped buttons. So surprised was the little girl that, in pulling her hand out again, she jerked the whole pocket inside out. Of course, you know what happened then. Out jumped all those buttons, practically every one in her collection. Red ones, green ones, white ones, buttons round and fat, long and slim—even the prized acorn button—all leaped out of that pocket and ran and rolled into every corner of the schoolroom, under desks and chairs, bumping against the children's feet. How the children stared and then giggled; how the teacher frowned! The tears that had been slowly trickling down the little girl's cheeks now came with a rush; and she had no handkerchief. With one big sob of shame and embarrassment

she ran to the teacher's desk, where she turned appealingly to her best friend who sat at the next desk. It was the test of friendship, but the best friend rose to it; quickly she leaned over and thrust her handkerchief into the little girl's moist hand. So the worst moment was over, but still the tears came. The teacher, seeing that the little girl really felt badly about it all, was very kind. She quieted the children, directed them to collect all the buttons from the various parts of the room where they had rolled and, putting her arm around the little girl's shoulders, she went out with her to get some cool water and wipe her eyes.

But the whole incident had been too much for the little girl. After she was back again in her place in the schoolroom and every one thought that the affair was forgotten—even the buttons were collected for her in a neat box and scarcely one was missing again. And this time the teacher quietly went to the little girl and said that she had better go home. "George will go with you," she said, "and see that you get there safely." So up one street and down the next they trudged, the little girl clutching the box of buttons in one hand, her other hand held tightly in that of the gallant George; her tears were still flowing and the pocket was still inside out. Once at home again with her mother, the little girl's troubles were soon forgotten; but never again would she find any pleasure in that collection of buttons, and now that she is grown up, she declares that she will never collect anything—certainly not buttons.

## A New Seaport

A new seaport recently built by the Government on the east side of the Island of Luzon will shorten the voyage to the Philippines from American ports by three to five days. Manila, the destination heretofore of all army transports and most of the commerce of the islands, lies on the west coast of Luzon, and while convenient for Spanish trade sailing eastward, it involves an unnecessary trip around the coast for American ships. The new port is located at a place called Honda-gus, meaning "deep water," which is also the terminus of a new railroad from Manila, says Popular Mechanics. The improvements made by United States engineers have laid the foundations for a great modern port, from which passengers can reach Manila in a few hours by the new railroad, and the improved means of transportation will open up to commerce 200 or 300 miles of coast hitherto practically isolated and thousands of acres of rich agricultural lands, producing hemp and coconuts in profusion. The harbor at Honda-gus is deep, extensive, and almost landlocked by a large island lying across its mouth.

## Swinging on a Birch-Tree

Swinging on a birch-tree  
To a sleepy tune,  
Hummed by all the breezes  
In the month of June!  
Little leaves a-flutter,  
Sound like dancing drops  
Of a brook on pebbles;  
Song that never stops.  
Up and down we seesaw  
Up into the sky;  
How it opens our eye!  
Like a wide blue eye!  
You and I are sailors  
Rocking on a mast;  
And the world's our vessel:  
Ho, she sails so fast!  
Blue, blue sea around us;  
Not a ship in sight!  
They will hang out lanterns  
When they pass, tonight.  
We with ours will follow  
Through the midnight deep;  
Not a thought of danger,  
Though the crew's asleep.  
Oh, how still the air is!  
There an oriole flew,  
What a jolly whistle!  
He's a sailor, too.  
Yonder is his hammock  
In the elm-top high;  
One more ballad, messmate!  
Sing it as you fly!  
Up and down we seesaw  
Down into the grass,  
Scented fern, and rosebuds,  
All a woven mass.  
That's the sort of carpet  
Fitted for our feet!  
Tapestry nor velvet  
Is so rich and neat.  
Swinging on a birch-tree!  
This is summer joy,  
Fun for all vacation;  
Don't you think so, boy?  
Up and down we seesaw,  
Merry and at ease,  
Careless as a brook is,  
Idle as the breeze!  
—Lucy Larcom.

## Dutch Windmills

It was at one time stated that there were in Holland at least 9900 large windmills, of which the sails ranged from 80 to 100 feet long. At that time their yearly cost was reported to be nearly \$10,000,000. The mills are used for many purposes—for sawing timber, beating hemp, grinding; but their principal use has always been to pump water from the lowlands into the canals, to protect the little country from being inundated.

## Tartan

The Scottish word tartan is supposed to have been taken from the Spanish and French "tire taine"; in Spanish, this means something thin and flimsy, from "tire tar," to shiver with the cold; in French, the term "tire taine" is applied to the mingled fibers of linen and wool, which is called sometimes linsey-woolsey.

## Mourning Dove's Cooing

A whistling, rustling swirl of wings just overhead caused us to turn suddenly. A pair of brownish-gray-coated birds, broad, long, pointed tail, white-edged, swaying, flapping, darting along, seemed to bob out of sight over the hilltop.

"What were they?" we said. "They flew so fast that we could hardly see them. And how their wings 'whistled' when they went by!"

Quickly we looked again, but they were gone.

"Perhaps we shall see them again," we said, and on we sauntered up the hillside, through the woodland.

Below the gurgling, rushing brook went singing away between moss-covered rocky clefts and bush-orchung banks. Here and there gay little flowers, Dutchman's Breeches some call them and others White Hearts, strung out in rows on slender stems, white touched with yellow, waved like dainty "plumes" above rounded green mounds of thick-clustered leaves. Dog-toothed Violets, or Trout Lilies, quiet, modest little fellows, downward opening faces, orange-colored, swayed and nodded above beds of broad pointed, mottled green leaves.

At our feet, bright-faced Hepaticas, fuzzy-stemmed, bowed and swung in gentle breezes, splashes of purple in the woodland carpet. The sun, swinging toward the west, was just slipping behind a cloud. The mountains, a mass of gray, soft, misty, backed the dark green of the pine trees and the light green of the freshly mantled fields. The bright-hued crowns of the woodland trees gleamed gayly in the dancing sunbeams. Nearer stood an old apple orchard, full of all sorts of twists and turns and bending boughs.

Suddenly we stopped. "There they are," we said quickly, "those two birds. They're in that farther apple tree. Or, at least, they are brownish-gray-coated birds, which look like those that passed over us."

"Oh-do you-do you," came softly, easily floating down to us, almost as if from the far-distant mountains. "Do you? Do you what?" we asked, and on we sauntered.

"Oh-do you-do you-do you," came again, softly, easily, quietly.

"Perhaps we do, but we don't know surely. But what do you ask?" we answered gaily.

"Oh-do you-do you," he called again, softly. "Why, that's one of the woodland secrets. And then, we're the birds of the 'whistling' wings. And we just passed over you, down in the glen. We go so fast that it's glorious sport—just whirling and whistling away and going almost as fast as you can. Of course, perhaps it wouldn't be for all the woodland folk. Crow, glossy black fellow, flapping and swinging and swaying along above the treetops, for instance. For he might not know the 'caws' of all the happenings in the woodland. Haven't you heard him telling about them?"

Quietly his mate moved a step nearer and chuckled softly.

"But then, he is quite wise. For he is one of the 'watchers' of the woodland. And he stays here almost the year round. A few stay here all through winter's snow and winter's sunshine, watching and waiting and watching. The woodland carpet and the upland pastures and almost everything is dandy and white then, I've heard. But I've never seen it. For we're away in the Sunny Southland then, you know."

"And then, we're almost always together, we two, although perhaps we do try to pass each other when we go skimming along. It's just in fun, you know. But we always try to stay together, for we are quite fond of each other. Aren't we?" he added, turning to his mate.

"Indeed, we are," the other answered, nodding.

"But who are you and what do you ask when you say, 'Oh-do you-do you'?"

"Why, we're Doves," he began again. "Mourning Doves, some one has called us. They thought we were sad, perhaps. But we're not. We're quite happy. But that's the secret."

"Oh-do you-do you," he murmured, slowly, tenderly, turning to his mate. "We know. Or, at least, we think we do. May we say it quite the way you do and fill in the missing part? You are calling, 'Oh-do you-do you-love-one-another.'"

"You've guessed right. At least, that's what we're trying to tell them. For we're really calling to the Woodland Folk. We try to harmonize the Woodland Chorus. But I'm not sure that they always listen. And one has to use a great deal of patience, though I think Kingbird, dark-backed, light-breasted fellow, with a wee bit of gold in his topknot, is a trifle quieter afterward. And then Great Blue Heron, long, lanky in his slaty blue coat, does not grumble quite so much. And then we try to love one another, though folks sometimes say that we overdo the matter. The talking, they mean, perhaps. But we don't really urge anyone. We just talk to each other and gently, quietly, remind the others occasionally, when they care to listen. And then, often we hardly say a word for ever so long. And that's our 'part' in the Woodland Chorus."

"You see, we love the brush-grown pastures and old orchards and woodland thickets. And quite often there's a shady, cool brooklet slipping along between the rocks and stones. It's dandy and quiet then. That's where we spend the spring and summer. And in the fall we flock together, family after family. You should hear us then, whirling, swirling, whistling wings. And we have the dandiest times, often about the sloughs and inlets of woodland ponds and lakes."

"Oh-do you-do you," came slowly, quietly.

"His neighbor over yonder," he said. "We must be going. And perhaps we'll see them."

"Oh, but just a moment," we called. "Your color, so gray, so soft. Where did you get that? And your notes, so quiet, so gentle?"

"Our color? We caught that from misty mountain, I think. 'Way off there! And our notes? That's because we try to love one another. But we must be going."

And on they went, whirling and whistling, a pair of brownish-gray-colored spots streaking away through the orchard and on across the upland pasture.

## Aur, Abasi, Atts, Lepta and Pies

One of the advantages of stamp collecting is the enforced acquaintance with world currencies. While dollars and cents and shillings and pence predominate, there are many curious values found on stamps.

We picture this month five stamps from various corners of the world and the title of this article indicates the nature of the expressed values, says a contributor to the American Boy.

They are from Iceland, Afghanistan, Siam, Greece and India respectively. The 10 aur stamp from Iceland represents a face value of nearly 3 cents; 100 aur are equal to a krona and the value of a krona in United States money is 23 cents. The abasi of Afghanistan is a third part of a rupee and is equal to 11 cents in U. S. money. The Siam stamp shows a surcharge of "1" on 2 atts. This was the popular currency in this country up to 1909, when the currency was changed. An att was equal to one-third of a U. S. cent. The lepta of Greece are quite familiar; 100 lepta equal a drachma or 20 cents. The 8 pies of India is equivalent to two-thirds of 1 anna, and 16 annas equal a rupee, or 34 cents in United States money.

From the above it can easily be seen that a study of currency problems as found on stamps is one of the most interesting fields opened up to the boy collector for exploration.

## The House and the Road

The little Road says Go.  
And the little House says Stay:  
And oh, it's bonny here at home,  
But I must go away.

The little Road like me,  
Would seek and turn and know;  
And forth I must, to learn the things  
The little Road would show!

And I must go, my dears,  
And journey while I may,  
Though heart be sore for the little  
House.

That had no word but Stay.  
Maybe, no other way.  
Your child could ever know  
Why a little House would have you  
stay.  
When a little Road says Go.  
—Josephine Preston Peabody.



## THE HOME FORUM

## What Is Substance?

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE textbook of Christian Science throws more light on the question of substance than all the treatises ever written by philosopher and natural scientist put together. In point of fact it is doubtful whether the latter have shed any real light at all on the subject; one is rather inclined to think that their speculations and theories have only tended to render darkness more visible. Mrs. Eddy does not indulge in theory in Science and Health, neither does speculation present itself there under any guise or form; she reaches right down to the bedrock of existence and builds the vast structure of Christian Science upon that absolutely substantial foundation.

On page 468 of Science and Health the Discoverer of Christian Science writes: "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay. Truth, Life, and Love are substance, as the Scriptures use this word in Hebrews: 'The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.'" It is apparent from this that in Christian Science substance is something entirely different from what mankind generally calls by the name of substance; for it is not matter, which they consider to be the most substantial thing there is or can be? There is no question as to that; mortals believe that they tread on matter, see matter, feel matter, taste matter, and hear through its instrumentality. And believing as they do, they are as completely held bound in its thrall as it is possible to be. Indeed, Christian Science clearly shows that what are called mortals are themselves the resultant of the aggregate of all the material beliefs which usurp the place of real spiritual ideas.

Now the above quotation ascribes to real substance the qualities of harmony and permanency. That is to say, nothing is substance which is temporary in its apparent nature or

which is discordant. Take so-called matter, for example; even viewing it superficially, natural scientists are now inclined to the opinion that probably the elements may be changed gradually and continuously into other elements of lower atomic weights, in an analogous way to the breaking up of the uranium atom into radium. One may say, however, that the example does not illustrate destruction but simply transmutation, and that material substance persists, if in another form. But the point is that the mental quality of permanency is absent whenever any element is admitted as changing into any other. It must be perfectly obvious that a mortal cannot even be thought of as existing without mentality. And it simply comes to this that whatever is temporal or lacking in permanency in the mentality, whether it be believed to be subjective or objective to it, cannot be real or substantial.

Mrs. Eddy takes one at once from the phenomenal to the one Mind, the cause of all reality, carries the thinker to divine Principle, and reveals to him the nature of substance. Christian Science affirms that there is, but one Being in existence, that this Being is God, supreme and eternal, and that therefore the only substance there is in reality is spiritual, that which is the entire expression of God Himself. Thus Spirit alone is substance; and as Spirit and Mind are synonyms, real consciousness is substance. What a revelation this affords to the teaching of the Bible on substance. Many a time the proverb may have been read without more than a faint notion of its meaning: "I [wisdom] lead in the way of righteousness, in the midst of the paths of judgment; that I may cause those that love me to inherit substance; and I will fill their treasures." Wisdom surely leads men to the absolute truth about God as infinite Spirit, and having been so led

they have been made to inherit substance.

The knowledge that real consciousness is substance is the sure foundation of health, happiness, and supply. Did ever any man give of his understanding of substance as Jesus the Christ did? His marvelous understanding of Principle or real substance enabled him to restore the chronic invalid to health as readily as it empowered him to feed the famishing crowds who followed him about or to walk on the water. Jesus could never have walked upon the Sea of Galilee if he had not known with a certainty beyond shadow of doubt that matter was not real substance, but was a false concept of real substance, held and believed in by the human mind as if it were actual. The great Metaphysician knew through spiritual understanding man's indissoluble unity with Mind, knew that man is constantly supported by Mind and that spiritual ideas are the only substance which spiritual man, the man of God's creating, can possess. His knowledge of real substance enabled him to perform every one of the wonderful works which stamped his teachings with the brand of irrefutable truthfulness. And just as Christ Jesus destroyed the belief of disease through his knowledge of substance, so does Christian Science enable men today to do the same. It is exactly as a man understands the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words on page 278 of Science and Health that he can repeat in some degree the works of healing of the Master: "Spirit is the only substance, and consciousness recognized by divine Science."

The belief that matter is substantial or real substance, which holds the world so forcibly in its grasp today, influences the world in proportion as it is entertained by men. The belief is the direct or indirect cause of all suffering, sorrow and sin; and it is the belief that matter is substance which brings about the phenomenon called death, the last enemy to be destroyed. Every fear which terrorizes mortals, either in the daylight or the darkness, arises from the false material beliefs of the human mind. To allay these fears, to liberate mankind, to lift the curse from the world, the false illusory beliefs of the human mind must be replaced by spiritual facts, by the true spiritual ideas of God which alone are real substance. Faith carries men beyond the mists of matter, and spiritual understanding presents them with the knowledge of real substance. When once a man has received this knowledge, when it has become his own, when he has used it repeatedly to destroy the belief of sickness, when he has handled it until he has proved his identity to be one with it, he can begin to contemplate material illusion as a daydream, and rejoice in the affluence of his God, infinite Spirit.

## Spreading the Truth

It takes two to tell the truth; one to tell it and one to hear it.—Thoreau.

## John Morley on Liberty

"The first foundation-stone for the doctrine of liberty is to be sought in the conception of society as a growing and developing organism," writes John Morley. "This is its true base, apart from the numerous minor expedients which may be added to complete the structure of the argument. It is fundamentally advantageous that in societies which have reached our degree of complexity and intricate organization, unfettered liberty should be conceded to ideas and, within the self-regarding sphere, to conduct also. The reasons for this are of some such kind as the following. New ideas and new experiments in living would not arise, if there were not a certain inadequateness in existing ideas and ways of living. They may not point to the right mode of meeting inadequateness, but they do point to the existence and consciousness of it. They originate in the social capability of growth. Society can only develop itself on condition that all such novelties (within the limit laid down, for good and valid reasons, at self-regarding conduct) are allowed to pre-

sent themselves. First, because neither the legislature nor any one else can ever know for certain what novelties will prove of enduring value. Second, because even if we did know for certain that given novelties were not normal developments, and that they never would be of any value, still the repression necessary to extirpate them would involve too serious a risk both of keeping back social growth at some other point, and of giving the direction of that growth an irreparable warp. And let us repeat once more, in proportion as a community grows more complex in its classes, divisions, and subdivisions, more intricate in its productive, commercial, or material arrangements, so does this risk very obviously wax more grave."

"No doubt there must be a definite limit to this absence of external interference with conduct, and that limit will be fixed at various points by different thinkers. We are now only urging that it cannot be wisely fixed for the more complex societies by anyone who has not grasped this fundamental preconception, that lib-

erty, or the absence of coercion, or the leaving people to think, speak, and act as they please, is in itself a good thing. It is the object of a favorable presumption. The burden of proving it inexpedient always lies, and wholly lies, on those who wish to abridge it by coercion, whether direct or indirect.

"One reason why this is so reluctantly admitted is men's irrational want of faith in the self-protected quality of a highly developed and healthy community. The timid compromiser, on the one hand, and the advocate of coercive restrictions on the other, are equally the victims of a superfluous apprehension. The one fears to use his liberty for the same reason that makes the other fearful of permitting liberty. This common reason is the want of a sensible confidence that, in a free western community, which has reached our stage of development, religious, moral, and social novelties—provided they are tainted by no element of compulsion or interference with the just rights of others—may be trusted to find their own level."

## A Summer Morning in Russia

Sologub, the name by which Feodor Kuzmich Teterin is known to the public, is a writer of both realism and fantasy. John Cournos says in his introduction to his translation of Sologub's tales. "His realism is as gray as that of Chekhov," but this grayness he envelops "in the beauty evoked by his imagination." The following extracts give all the freshness of a summer's dawn.

"At pale-rose dawn, when the merrily green, harmoniously white birches bend their wet branches before the windows, just beyond the little patch of sand by the round flower-bed; at pale-rose dawn—when a fresh breeze comes blowing upon the bathing pond—then wakes Natasha."

"Out of the window the sky is visible, seeming quite low over the white distant birches. A pale vermilion sunrise brightly suffuses its soft fire through the thin mist which stretches over the earth. . . . It smiles through the dew of sweet morning tears, over white lilies-of-the-valley, over the blue violets of the broad fields."

"The earth awakes in its fresh

morning vigor. The voices of newly roused life reach Natasha. Here the restless twitter of birds comes from among the swaying damp branches. There in the distance can be heard the prolonged trill of a horn. Elsewhere, quite near, on the path by the window, there are sounds of something walking with a heavy, stamping tread. The cheerful neighing of a foal is heard, and from another quarter the protracted lowing of sullen cows."

"What happiness it is to open the window, to fling it wide open with a vigorous thrust of the hand! From the direction of the river the gentlest of morning breezes comes blowing into Natasha's face. . . . Beyond the garden and the hedges she can see the broad fields beloved from childhood. Spread over them are sloping hillocks, rows of plowed soil, green groves, and clusters of shrubbery."

"The river winds its way among the green, full of capricious turnings. White tiffs of mist, dispersing gradually, hang over it like fragments of a torn veil. The stream, visible in places, is more often hidden by some projection of its low bank, but in the far distance its path is marked by

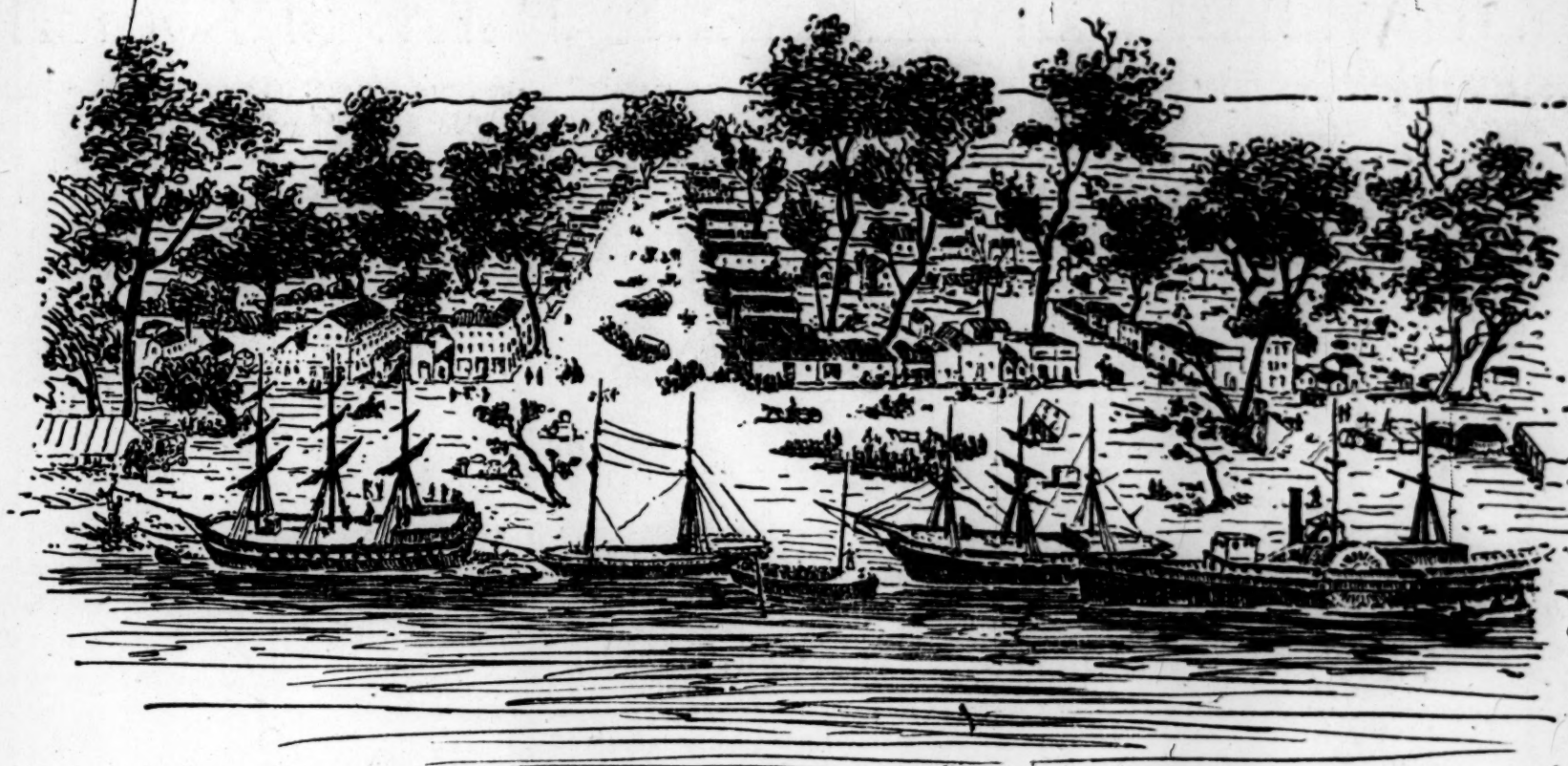
dense masses of willow-herb, which stand out dark green against the bright grass."

"The sunrise blazed into flame; the joyous garden smiled with the radiations of dawn's ever youthful, triumphant laughter."

Natasha opens the gate and goes quickly down the road in the direction of the distant railway station. Having walked as far as the hillock by the river, one and a half versts away, Natasha pauses and looks into the distance.

"A clear view of the road is to be had from this hillock. Somewhere below, among the meadows, a curlew gives a sharp cry. The pleasant smell of the damp grass fills the air."

"The sun is rising. Suddenly everything becomes white, bright, and clear. Joyousness fills the great open expanse. On the top of the hillock the morning wind blows more strongly and more sweetly. It seems to have forgotten its desolation and its grief. The grass is quite white with dew. How gently it clings to her ankles. It is resplendent in its multicolored, gem-like, tear-like glitter. The red sun rises slowly but triumphantly above the blue mist of the horizon."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

## Sacramento City, California, in 1849

When like a summer mist over a considerable sweep of the Pacific Coast hung an atmosphere of romance, the untutored tongue of a Californian, one Gabriel Moraga, had given to a goodly stream flowing from the Sierras the Spanish title of Jesus Maria. This Moraga, on one of his expeditions against the aborigines in 1813, had come across the river, afterward renaming it El Sacramento, or the Sacramento. To its banks, in 1839, gravitated one of the first white men to cross the continent from the East, "Captain," as he was then known, John A. Sutter. He built a primitive trading post which he called Sutter's Fort, on the site of the present State capital. Sutter early saw his opportunity, and obtained from Gov-

ernor Alvarado, in 1841, a Mexican land grant, upon which he laid out a settlement, in blocks and rows of tents. By another year, he had been able to claim all the land thereabouts—a grant of eleven square miles. One or two of the streets led to the river bank or embarcadero, and the Sacramento being navigable by schooner into the straits and bays adjacent to San Francisco, the fort became a thriving trade base. Gold dust and nuggets were shipped one way and a characteristic assortment of "kits" and cans the other; a motley array of store supplies for the creek and mountain mining camps.

In those gripping hours four years later, when John C. Fremont ran up the United States flag on Sutter's fort

came the gold discovery on the Yuba River, and the traffic at New Helvetia, another name for the settlement, became enormous. The town site was inadequate, and Sutter called on the Government for an official survey. Lieutenants Warner, Sherman and Ord of the Army being detailed to the work. They camped on the bank of the American River abreast of the fort and shared in camp cooking, dishwashing and forage purveying for the horses, while they planned a future seat of government. Later, Lieutenant Warner served on the great continental railway survey, "Teumseh" Sherman marched through Georgia, and C. Q. Ord also won renown as an army general.

The Forty-niners were now pouring

into the State by land and sea—solid buildings went up at New Helvetia for a population of ten thousand and the town was incorporated. The hotel yielded the astonishing annual revenue of thirty thousand dollars. It had been a sawmill, built by Sutter himself, and when it was pressed beyond capacity the incoming settlers had to spread out on vacant lots. In their endeavor to take up the land, they became historic as "squatters," and Sutter and his grantees sold out the town.

By 1850 President Fillmore had signed the bill admitting California as a State. Within another four years Sacramento had become its capital. A graphic trio, composed of the goddess Minerva, a miner, and a grizzly bear, decorated the State seal. Like a pictorial epic this seal, establishing California as an American commonwealth, portrayed the rugged days of gold washing among the Indians, shipping on the then far western waterways, surmounted by "Eureka," "encircled in a galaxy of thirty-one stars," the number of states, including California, then in the Union. In the third year of the sixties, a city charter was obtained, and where lay an old vine-covered swamp, stands the white Capitol, visible for miles in the surrounding valley, while two substantial bridges span El Sacramento.

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## The Kingfisher

His are resplendent eyes,  
His men is kinglikewise;  
And down the May wind rides he like a king,  
With more than royal purple on his wing.

His palace is the brake  
Where the rushes shake and shake;  
His music is the murmur of the stream,  
And that leaf rustle where the lilies gleam.

No wonder he laughs so loud,  
No wonder he looks so proud.  
There are kings would give their royalty  
To have one day of his felicity.

—Maurice Thompson.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, MAY 28, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Spain and Morocco

THE remarkable admission made by the Marqués de Cortina, in the course of his recent visit to London, that if he were asked if he regarded Morocco as "worth while," as far as Spain is concerned, he would have to confess that he doubted it, is deserving of careful attention. The Marqués de Cortina is recognized as one of the most able men in Spain, in all matters connected with trade, commerce, and economics generally. He visited England on behalf of his Government, with a view to concluding the Anglo-Spanish trade treaty, which now awaits ratification at Madrid, and he is not a man to be easily betrayed into expressing an ill-considered judgment. Indeed, his statement was so carefully worded as to preclude the possibility of this last assumption. "I am very doubtful," he said, "if the great Morocco enterprise, enormously troublesome as it has been, and uncompleted as it is, will ever repay the cost. I think I might say, too, that Spain, in general, is doubtful."

The fact of the matter is, of course, that popular Spain has never looked favorably on the Moroccan enterprise. In the days before the Moroccan crisis of 1911, before the terms of the famous secret treaty of 1904 between the United Kingdom, France, and Spain for the partition of Morocco were known, or ever the Panther had made its appearance in the Bay of Agadir, Spain was pouring her troops across the Mediterranean into the Riff, and there was no cheering, but manifestations very much the reverse, as the troop trains left Madrid and other great centers for the coast.

The zone has always been a source of anxiety to Spain; for the shadow of international complication has never really lifted from it. There was no General Lyautey in the Spanish zone to contrive an astonishing degree of order out of an astonishing degree of chaos, and just in proportion as the French zone achieved settlement and prosperity, the difficulties of the Spanish zone steadily multiplied. It became a kind of cave of Adulam for all malcontents from the French zone, for rebel chieftains flying from French justice, for bandits and "blue coat men," and when the French troops in pursuit were held up on the Spanish border, a situation was, at once, precipitated which was wont to cause anxiety in other foreign offices besides those in Paris and Madrid. There seemed to the Spaniard to be no end to negotiations "full of possibilities," and hardly had the diplomatic treaty which apparently completed the partition, as far as Spain and France were concerned, been signed, at Madrid, before it became evident that some sort of military convention between the two nations would ultimately be necessary, unless the Moorish rebel was to be left free to claim a kind of sanctuary on one side or other of the line. Thus, to the Spaniard, the zone was forever bringing about minor crises, minor anxieties, and great expenditures, all ever less and less offset by great expectations.

Latterly, the position has been still further complicated by the fact that the German propagandist has made the Spanish zone the special object of his attentions. The possibilities of stirring up trouble for Spain there are almost unlimited, and he has taken full advantage of them. Thus, for months past, the Government at Madrid has been on the horns of a dilemma. In the endeavor to satisfy public opinion at home, it has promised the reduction of expenditure in Morocco and the withdrawal of some of the Spanish troops, only to find itself faced with new conditions of rebellion and outrage such as made it impossible to fulfill these promises. Meanwhile, the press has not been silent on the subject, and, in one way or another, the Spanish people have achieved complete disillusionment on the Moroccan question. Their attitude at the moment is, perhaps, best expressed in the Marqués de Cortina's summing up of the matter when he said that, whatever doubts they might have about it all, they were "committed to the enterprise," and international considerations would prevent them from withdrawing from it, if such a thing were ever proposed. Many people, however, will be of opinion that the Moroccan question was not closed, after all, when the Franco-German treaty was signed at Berlin in the November of 1911, nor yet when the Franco-Spanish treaty was signed at Madrid about a year later.

### An Awakened Nationality

Nor before in years has there been so widespread or so intense an interest, among the people of the United States, in any incidental question as that which has been aroused in behalf of the Liberty Loan. The success of the great bond issue has become personal to millions of men, women, and children of all classes. The desire to make the loan not only a success, but a success without a parallel in national financial history, is dominant everywhere; subscription to the loan as an investment is a secondary, and in most cases an entirely overshadowed, consideration. National pride, national honor, national welfare, and, with these, loyalty to the allied cause, are all bound up in the effort the people of the United States are making to provide funds with which the war can be prosecuted vigorously, and brought to a speedy and a triumphant close.

The bond selling campaign is sure to have an influence that will extend far beyond the settlement of the conflict. For the first time the great mass of the people will be investors in their country. A loan of tremendous magnitude will have been taken over by themselves. They will have, for the first time in most cases, a direct and personal financial interest in their Government. The loan will prove to be an anchorage in citizenship to many, a steady force, a motive power, a stake, the symbol of a partnership, a token of common interest.

The entries which the United States is making on

account of this war will not all be found on the debit side of the ledger when the conflict is over. That the Republic has been brought into closer intimacy and sympathy with the other democracies of the earth is one item of inestimable value; that its own people have been able to prove to all the world that they cherish ideals beyond the purchasing power of the dollar is another. These two, if they were all, would compensate for much that is counted loss.

Nothing, however, can really count as loss to the country, or to its people, as a consequence of the war for liberty, save failure to profit by the opportunities it is opening for the enlargement of human rights and the advancement of civilization. Every buyer of a bond will have a right to claim a share in the fruit of the victory which the success of the Liberty Loan will help to achieve.

### Italy and the United States

THE detailed accounts, now available, of the way in which Italy received the entry of the United States into the war, show that nowhere has the significance of the event been more fully appreciated than in that country, which so recently, comparatively speaking, fought her own battle for national freedom and unity. At the luncheon given in honor of the United States Ambassador at Rome, the speech delivered by the Italian Premier was as generous as it was enlightened. Signor Boselli hastened to take that lofty view of the present world events which the utterances of an increasing number of statesmen, in many countries, are making familiar. He paid warm tribute to all that the United States had done; welcomed the way in which they had stood by their "lofty traditions," and expressed his confidence in final victory. There was, however, in his speech no word of defeating any one people; but only of the great task which lay before the nations of securing for the world that stable and lasting liberty in the peace of which all might share.

It was just this idea, too, which characterized the speech of Mr. Page. They were proud, he said, to fight for the peace of the world, for the liberation of its peoples, including the German people, for the rights of great and small nations, and for the right that every man had to govern himself. Italy, he added, was united to America and to the other great democracies of the world, England, France, and now Russia, in a bond far closer than that of any written treaty.

The whole incident was, of course, just the kind to appeal forcibly to the Italian people. No one who has any knowledge of the history of the Italians, during the past sixty or seventy years, can have any doubt of their natural love of liberty, in spite of the fact that appearances have often been against them. Italy, like practically every other country, has her party of reaction, and it is a very strong and strongly entrenched party. It is a party, moreover, which, having access to all the organization of the church, often works through the most unexpected and unsuspected channels, and seeks to achieve its purpose by ways so devious that they seem, at the outset, to run directly away from the object at which such a party might be suspected of aiming. The recent disclosures of the von Gerlach case, in Rome, must have opened many people's eyes to the peculiar difficulties with which Italy is faced, and must have enabled many to appreciate more fully the causes underlying so much of what appears to be simply insincerity and vacillation in the Italian policy. Democracy, however, has taken deep root in Italy, and must eventually come into its own, there as everywhere else.

### Canada's Overtures to China

THE Canadian Government, through legislation recently proposed in the Dominion Parliament, is making its first overtures to the new China, with the avowed purpose of attracting a share of the growing commerce of the Oriental Republic. The method to be employed is the same as that which Canada sees in successful operation in the United States. It is the education of Chinese students in the colleges and universities, made possible by the relaxation of the exclusion laws, to permit their residence. In Canada, as in the United States, the Chinese exclusion law is directed, theoretically, only against the admission of coolie laborers. In Canada, however, no specific exceptions to the law have been made, and Chinese students and teachers have been barred under the general terms of the act.

Those members of the Canadian Ministry who are sponsoring the proposed enactment are said to have been moved by the realization that the policy pursued toward Chinese students and teachers, who have sought entry to colleges and universities in the United States, has operated in the past, and is tending more and more, to expand the trade relations between the Eastern and Western Republics. The officials claim to have found that the Chinese who have been educated in the arts and knowledge, as well as in the customs of the Occident, upon returning to their native country and becoming active agents in educational, industrial, and commercial undertakings, are strongly prejudiced in favor of the people who have befriended them, and of the institutions which have equipped them for dealing intelligently with the problems to be solved. Canada, it is pointed out, has failed to participate in the advantage gained by the United States through the operation of this cooperative system, because of its failure sooner to appreciate the possibilities of the opportunity afforded.

It is felt in Canada that, with the possibility of China's early entry into the world war as an ally of the United States and the Entente, the countries of the Western Hemisphere are assured of a large trade with the people of the Chinese Republic in the future. It is argued that the Canadian ports on the Pacific are from two to three days nearer Hongkong and Shanghai than the western ports of the United States, and that for this reason the people of the Dominion should encourage close commercial, financial, and industrial relations with the people of China. This closer relationship cannot be achieved, it is appreciated, without first cultivating, as it is pointed out the United States has successfully culti-

vated, a broader and more genuine friendship with the ruling class in the Oriental Republic.

In view of this established international comity, and of the fact that the educated Chinese have found that the colleges and universities of the United States offer to Chinese students the opportunities they are seeking, it may be that Canada, or any other country which seeks to compete in what was once considered a somewhat experimental undertaking, will be obliged to do more than make what might be regarded as a concession to race prejudice.

### Prohibition and the Uniform

IT APPEARS that, in Boston, no preparation has been made by the Licensing Board, a body having local jurisdiction over drinking places, to put into effect the clause in the army law, recently enacted by Congress, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to any officer or member of the military forces of the United States, while in uniform. This law is now effective. Ignorance does not excuse anybody who may be found violating it. It is a law that is applicable in every inch of United States territory. The proper authorities in Boston, and in other parts of the country, should be fully cognizant of its provisions, and should enforce them stringently and with rigid impartiality.

In New York, and some other communities, necessary steps have been taken toward insuring strict observance of the act. The belief which seems to obtain in some quarters, that the law, being a United States and a military measure, is, therefore, not for local recognition or enforcement, if a mistaken one, should be promptly removed. The act, seemingly, is of general application, just as are the draft provision in the Army Act, the "Liberty Loan" Act, and other war measures. The law says:

Any person, corporation, partnership or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder, shall, unless otherwise punishable under Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided.

Very likely some adjustments to State and local conditions must be brought about before the law can be made to operate smoothly in all instances, but its enforcement need not wait upon these. The State and local should cooperate with the Federal authorities. The intent of the law is clear. It is that the dignity of the United States uniform shall be upheld, and that the person who wears it shall be protected against the injurious and degrading effects of drink. This is sufficient for anybody who is desirous of rendering loyal assistance to the Federal Government when the country is in a state of war.

### Old Songs and Singers

AS USUAL, when comparison is made by him between things of the past and things of the present, the pessimist of this period is disposed to lament over what he calls the decadence of the popular song and the popular singer. It cannot be denied that the popular song of today is in need of improvement; neither can it be denied that, in attempts to express vocally the ragtime and the ragged quality of melodies that have received popular sanction, many singers, private as well as public, give out tones that grate very harshly upon the ears of lovers of real music. But the question is one of comparison, purely, and when it is asserted that, compared with the past, the songs and singers of today, in the United States, are at a very low level, impartial inquiry is challenged.

It ought to be said that in the wholesale criticism to which the songs and singers of our time are being subjected, even professional singers of the highest grade are receiving attention. Mario and Jenny Lind are, of course, always set up as standards by which all other singers must be measured, although Brignoli and Patti are occasionally referred to condescendingly and patronizingly by the musical critic for whom everything, or nearly everything, stopped with the close of the first half of the Nineteenth Century. Surely, a long procession of great singers has passed before the operagoer since the mid-Victorian period, and if the men shall be left out of the account altogether, some very delightful memories may be aroused by the mention of such names as Christine Nilsson, Clara Louise Kellogg, Parepa Rosa, Mesdames Albani, Eames, Melba, Sembrich, and others, who have preserved and maintained through their careers the best traditions of the lyric stage.

It is a striking fact, when we get down to popular music, how very few old songs among the preserved and cherished date back a hundred years or so. There are some, to be sure, that never have grown old, and probably never will, but very few are the survivors. Yet the production of popular songs in the Nineteenth Century was immense; the greater part of the output destined to have their fleeting hour and pass away forever. Now and then there are revivals of some of the best of them. They bring back recollections, and they are liked for their associations, but they soon drop out of public favor again. The phonograph has proved the greatest song-revival agency ever known, and it has made clear to thousands in this generation why many people are prone to hum and whistle old-fashioned tunes; but even the phonograph is unable to hold an old song in popularity simply because it is old.

Quite as much trashy music was composed and published in the past as in the present time. One need only take the time and trouble to run over a collection of "old favorites" in order to discover this. The old-time melodist was sentimental and gloomy beyond all bounds. He reveled in the pale moonlight; he was transported by the pensive; his lyre and muse were touched by the drooping lily and the faded flower. One of the most doleful and tearful of evenings imaginable can be spent with him, even now, by anybody who has a yearning that way. The pendulum has, apparently, swung to the other extreme, and the flippant, nonsensical, and ridiculous, yes, and the irreverent, appeal, generally speaking, to the song writer and popular-song singer of today. But here and there, as in the past, a song of merit may be dis-

covered, and it will linger in public favor, though it may be called old-fashioned, when the output of ephemeral rubbish shall have been swept out of sight and memory.

### Notes and Comments

PARCEL post imports into Mexico from the United States have become quite a problem in the Post Office Department of that Republic. No better sign of the return of public confidence below the Rio Grande could be asked, perhaps, than that the people are at last taking their money out of hiding places and providing themselves with the small necessities and luxuries of which they have long been deprived. There are other indications of the return of normal conditions in Mexico, but none more convincing than this.

THERE have recently been many burials of the hatchet in connection with the woman suffrage movement in England, but it was, surely, a peculiarly picturesque ceremony which took place at Leeds when Lord Faber, once a staunch opponent of woman suffrage, announced his conversion. "I have a treasure here," he said, addressing a woman suffrage meeting, "which I regard with great interest. It is a large piece of iron which you ladies were good enough to throw through the window of my house in London. You have a hundred times repaid me for that by the good service you have since done to the State. You have won the victory; you have shown yourselves worthy of the vote."

A CONSIDERABLE amount of curiosity has prevailed as to whether, in the formation of the new United States Army, the State or National Guard regiments would be permitted to retain their identity, as the Illinois First, the Pennsylvania Fifth, the Massachusetts Sixth, the New York Sixty-ninth, and so on. What the general plan in this particular is cannot now be set forth, but, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, there is reason to believe that the old designations will be preserved. Some of the regimental organizations in that and in other of the States date back to the Civil War, and even to an earlier period, and it is hardly conceivable that, in the new army, the memories and traditions which cluster around the regimental flags will be lost sight of. Public sentiment will undoubtedly be an important factor in determining the matter, and it might not be amiss if this sentiment should express itself before the drafted army is organized.

THE story of the malting house in Ireland that found itself with £35,000 worth of barley on hand, which, owing to the restrictions on the output of liquor, it could not convert into malt; of the Carlow miller who discovered a process by which barley could be milled and rendered suitable for the soda bread and griddle cakes so much used by the cottagers in his district; of how the maltster's store of barley was rendered available for this purpose, and how this fact dissipated all anxiety in the district as to the shortage of bread, is an object lesson in the effects of even a limited prohibition which is worth emphasizing.

THE Whittier home in Amesbury, Mass., is to be disposed of by a nephew of the poet, Greenleaf Whittier Pickard. It is not customary for outsiders to meddle in family affairs, but, on the other hand, it is not difficult to see how the people of a very large section of the country, including all of New England, if informed of the impending transfer of John Greenleaf Whittier's home, might be greatly interested in the manner of it. There would appear to be an excellent opportunity here for the creation of a fund to provide for the purchase and future maintenance of the Amesbury house as a John Greenleaf Whittier Museum. Such an undertaking would not fail of widespread popular support.

It is amazing how, in a country like England, where most people care very much for old things, there still should be found persons, generally of the official type, to propose the pulling down of some old bit of London merely for the erection of some totally unnecessary building. The latest example of this irritating craze is the proposal to pull down Queen Anne's Gate in favor of some mammoth offices, something, it is to be presumed, to match that abomination, Queen Anne's Mansions. Somebody aptly remarks that to "make room" it will next be necessary to pull down Westminster Abbey. A quite logical conclusion, since it is only a question of which is of most value, the Abbey, or the ground it stands on.

THE houses in Queen Anne's Gate not only belong to the early Eighteenth Century, but they have been the homes of a host of historical characters. There was Henry J. Pye, the poet laureate; Peg Woffington, and Jeremy Bentham. At No. 7, Charles Townley entertained Sir Joshua Reynolds, Zoffany, Nollekens, and the Dilettanti Club. But of what moment is the charm of association to the mind of the housebreaker?

AT A recent convention of fruit growers of the Southern States and California it was pointed out that, while five pounds of raisins per capita are consumed in England and Canada annually, only one and a half pounds per capita are consumed in the United States. Plum pudding on the one side and mince pie on the other will perhaps account for this.

THE barge line system inaugurated on the Mississippi quite modestly, two or three years ago, seems to be impressing the commercial bodies in the central valley of the United States. A number of them are giving it financial support, the New Orleans Board of Trade, which has just subscribed for \$25,000 worth of stock, being among the most recent to cooperate. Recognition of the barge marks the abandonment of the hope that the river steamboat may come back into general use. Sentiment is evidently going out of the scheme for restoring navigation to the great streams of the interior, and practical methods are coming in. The entire Nation is far more deeply concerned than it realizes in this movement toward a greater use of the waterways.